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CITY ITEMS.

Boarding Wanted.
A young gentleman wishes Boarding in a private family a short distance from Fifth street. Address "J. A. T.," 78 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

Send for a Price List of Prince's unrivalled Automatic Organs, School Organs and Melodeons, to Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

A Splendid Six Stop Automatic Organ, Black Walnut Case, from the celebrated Factory of George A. Prince & Co., has just been received by Charlotte Blume, sole agent, 43 Fifth street.

Flavoring Extracts,
Made by Burnett, superior to all others, and sold for less money than any other kind, at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street,

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore hair to its original color, and promote a new growth of hair on bald heads, if used according to the directions. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

The Best Organs.
Prince & Co.'s Patent Automatic Organs, School Organs and Melodeons. Thirty-five thousand now in use. Every instrument warranted for five years. Charlotte Blume sole agent.

Cotton Down---Go Ragged no Longer. Boys' and Mens' White Shirts in great variety. Jaconet and Gauze Undershirts, just the thing for this hot weather. Linen, Jeans and Muslin Drawers, all sizes, at the Gentlemens' Emporium, 72 Fifth street.
T. S. ROBINSON & CO.

Grand Basket Pic-Nic.
A Grand Basket Pic-Nic will be given at Chartiers Creek, near Mingo fording, on the Thornberg farm, on Thursday, the 22d instant. An excellent platform has been erected, and a good band engaged for the occasion. Several prominent speakers will be in attendance.

Important Government Sale.
A number of navy coal barges will be sold at public auction this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Hughey's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, four miles from the city, and at three P. M., at Saw Mill Run, by order of E. A. Stembel, Commander U. S. Navy. The special attention of the coal trade, and all others interested, is called to this sale, as the barges are in good condition, many of them having made but one trip. Terms of sale cash, U. S. funds, by T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Rarey.
It will be noticed that the original Rarey appears at Lafayette Hall on June 28th and 29th. This is the great original, the man who subjugated Cruiser. He will have some fine stock with him, and by exhibiting in a hall ladies will have an opportunity of witnessing the same. Persons having unmanageable horses or mules, by taking them to Jackson's Stable, No. 117 Fourth street, on or after the Monday previous to the exhibition, will have them fed and cared for, and properly broken, free of charge by Mr. Rarey. Admission, $1. Gallery, 50 cents.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
A sure remedy for the worst cases of acute or chronic Diarrhoea and Dysentery, is Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture—thousands have been cured by it—our Government uses it in the hospitals. It has cured many of our soldiers after all other means failed, in fact we have enough proof of the efficacy of this valuable preparation of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, to advise every one of our readers to get a bottle and have it in readiness, and to those who suffer try it directly. Sold by druggists every where. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

A Teacher's Experience.
Mr. Bowen, who is well known in our midst as a most successful teacher of the piano, gives his opinion of the "Chickerings" in the following:
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1865.
MR. C. C. MELLOR: Dear Sir—I have now used the Chickering Piano for nearly eighteen years, and from this experience I pronounce them to be, in my opinion, the most perfect and satisfactory instruments, in every particular, that I have ever used myself or taught upon; and I have always remarked that a scholar acquires a firmer and more even touch by practising on a Chickering Piano than on any other make. Their tone is more pure, and has more singing quality than any other Piano I have ever played upon, and I believe I have tried instruments of nearly all the manufactories in the United States.
H. S. BOWEN.

Late News Items.

Details of the war between Brazil and Paraguay confirm the reports of the defeat of the Brazillian troops. The Government of Brazil was making great exertions to prosecute the war with renewed energy, and was organizing a total force of seventy thousand men. The army of Paraguay is estimated at sixty thousand. A naval combat between the hostile fleets was immminent. The recognition of the Empire of Mexico by Brazil is announced.

A London letter says: The lively interest in the question as to the fate that awaits Mr. Jefferson Davis has in no degree subsided, and on all sides, and especially among the oldest and best friends of America, the hope is still earnestly expressed that mild counsels may prevail.

The grand total of seven-thirty subscriptions last week was $11,925,000.

At the Iowa Republican State Convention, held last week at Des Moines, Wm. M. Stone was nominated for Governor, B. F. Gue, of Fort Dodge, Lieutenant Governor, George G. Wright for Judge of Supreme Court, and O. Farille for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Among the resolutions adopted was one in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the State, striking out the word white.

It is reported that the War Department has designated Rock Island as the grand department at which shall be collected and stored all artillery, arms, ordnance and other trophies captured during the war by Northwestern troops. These will be systematically arranged and carefully preserved under the supervision of the Ordnance Department. The prison, barracks, storehouses, etc., are to be vacated as soon as possible and at once made available for new uses.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad will be completed and opened to Applington, twelve miles west of New Hartford, by the 1st of July.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, mother and sister, were among the distinguished arrivals in Richmond, last Friday.

Miss Kate Degraw, of Rahway, N. J., was killed, on Thursday night last, by being dragged two miles by a pair of runaway horses, in consequence of her crinoline becoming entangled in the wheels of the carriage as she was alighting.

A Catholic gentleman in England died recently. His son was in Rome and with the Pope when he received the news, so his Holiness telegraphed his benediction to the family of the deceased. This is the first instance in which blessings have been sent by telegraph.

"My sister in Charleston writes me," said a lady the other day, "that 'we (secesh) have now no country.' What do you say to that?" "Only this," replied the gentleman addressed, "that if they have now no country, I hope they won't insist on ruling ours."

Monstrous man-eating sharks have been visiting the Hoboken, N. J., waters recently, to the great terror of the bathers.

A flock of butterflies, four miles long, passed over one of the inland towns of California recently, for the north.

It is said that Cairo is to be elevated. The work of filling to a high-water grade began on Monday. It is a great work, and will take two years, it is estimated, to accomplish it.

THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.—The Chicago *Republican* says: When Maximilian shall have played his part on the stage of Mexico, and when he shall have made his final exit and the curtain shall have closed upon him forever, then who is to govern Mexico? No republican now living, of Mexican birth, will ever be acceptable to that people; it will require the intervention of Americans, either in bodies as citizens, or under the protecting arm of the United States, to go there and establish the law, and next the supremacy of the law; and these things being done, the country will be half way Americanized. The incorporation of the whole of Mexico as part of the United States will soon follow.

One Richard Bastin, known as "Dicky Bastin, the miser," lately died in England. He carried on business in Cheltenham many years ago as a manufacturer of leather breeches and gaiters, and retired well to do. After his retirement he contracted parsimonious habits. For days together, though possessed of property to the amount of £20,000, he sustained himself upon a penny worth of biscuit and a penny worth of porter. The property has been bequeathed to his nephews.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1865. NO. 239.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

By Associated Press. HALIFAX, June 20.

The Asia, from Liverpool the 10th, and Queenstown the 11th, arrived here this morning, with two days later news.

The London *Times*, of the 10th, has another article deprecating harshness towards the conquered rebels.

The terms of the Amnesty proclamation are generally canvassed. The *Star* pronounces them wise and generous.

The Emperor of France has returned to Paris.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

The sales of cotton to-day were 8,000 bales. The market was quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull.

LONDON, June 10.

Consols closed at 90⅝@90¾. American Stocks—Illinois Central, 73½@67½; Erie, 48½; United States Five-twenties, 67.

The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was hailed with satisfaction, it being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says that by this event the Federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande. The same paper denounces what it terms the blood thirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid proscription he threatens to carry out when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough, with failure, ruin and exile. The proclamation of President Johnson, removing the restrictions on trade with the South, is published in the official gazette.

No business of importance was transacted on the 9th inst.

The accident reported on the Southwestern Railroad has been followed by another equally serious to an express train on the South Eastern road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst. Ten persons were killed. Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped injury.

Sir James Paxton has recovered after a protracted illness.

W. H. Russel goes out in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The work will be all illustrated by Mr. R. Dudley, and published by Day & Son, of London.

Cyrus W. Field had returned to London, after visiting Valencia, to arrange for the laying of the shore-end of the cable. Mr. Landay is a passenger on board the Asia, *en route* for "Hearts Content," Newfoundland, to get all ready at that point for the landing of the cable.

An official correspondence between England and America is published relative to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It ends by Mr. Seward assenting according to the British Consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States Consuls in the British dominion.

PARIS.—The correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris, was sent by Maximilian for the purpose of explaining the true critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of his Majesty's throne. He has had an interview with the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has therefore given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France, and that will not allow any power to attack it; that filibustering and adventurous enterprising Mexican territory, with hostile designs, will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time. Everybody, and that the United States Government, whose good faith France does not doubt, will do all in its power to keep her subjects within the limits of the law. The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire at this time to be involved, and will act prudently in this affair. The language and conduct of France is decidedly annoying. It may not be literally correct as I mention it, but is substantially so. On the 8th inst. Count Walewski, Louis Longsdaff, Jules Farree made a speech, strongly condemning the Mexican expedition. He maintained that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and approached dangerously a conflict with America. M. D. Estang demonstrated in reply that the position of Maximilian was in no way precarious, and pointed out the immense wealth and resources made in Mexico. The effective force of the expeditionary corps, he said, did not exceed 25,000 men. Rouher, the apologetic champion of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln, just before his death, in favor of clemency and reconstruction. He said these expressions had become a political testament that will be carried out in good faith by those who succeed President Lincoln no longer governs, but whom his memory inspires. The United States, continued the speaker, now only thinks of consoling the widows and orphans of their civil war, and do not contemple the idea of more blood on their frontiers.

The debate on the American question was further continued by the legislature on the 9th inst., but nothing new was developed.

M. Rouher declined the course of the Government.

The Empress Eugene had received a letter, written by the President of the United States to the Emperor, in reply to the imperial letter recalling Count Mercier from Washington.

HALIFAX, June 20.

The text of a dispatch dated May 22, addressed by Mr. Bigelow, American Minister, to Secretary Seward, at Washington, is published. It reverts to the old friendly feeling existing between the two nations. A friendship, says the Minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* learns that several members of the French Republican party are about to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the first act of the French Republic was, in 1848, to abolish capital punishment for political offences, and suggesting to the Government of the United States the application of the principle with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time.

The Epereror Napoleon arrived at Toulon on the 10th. Before quitting Algeria, he issued a proclamation to the army of Africa, thanking them for their bravery and extolling them for their soldierly actions.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of three and a half millions of francs, cash on hand. The resignation by Prince Napoleon of the Vice Presidency of the Council, and of the Presidency of the Exhibition Commision, is accepted.

The Empress has issued a decree declaring all the warnings given to French ajournals null and void.

The Bourse closed heavy on the 8th at 67f. 45c. for the Rentes.

In the Chamber of Deputies, attention had been directed to rumors of an impending duel between Herr Von Bismarck and Deputy Virchson, from offensive expressions used by the latter during a recent debate. The duel is generally deprecated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The mails from Table Bay to May 6th are received. The war excitement among the frontiers had subsided, in consequence of a false alarm. There was never less dissatisfaction with the Government policy on native affairs.

CHINA.—SHANGHAI, May 9.—The American Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning home. Cause is not stated.

Prince Kung is reinstated in the Presidency of the Chinese.

FOREIGN BOARD.—Tea is declining. Silk inactive.

Commercial.

The regular weekly cotton market was received per Hibernian at Farther Point. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athaye & Co. and others report the market dull. Wheat inactive, with a downward tendency; Red Western 8s 4d @8s 10d; White, 8s 10d@9s 3d per cental. Corn steady, mixed 29s. Beef and pork nearly steady. Bacon easier. Lard dull and partially declined 1s. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice, no sales. Petroleum—Scull, English & Brandon report the market firmer, with an advance of 2d; refined 2s 3d@s 2s 6d.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar dull and easier. Coffee has an upward tendency. Petroleum nominal at 1s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—The cotton sales to-day were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull. The weather has been favorable for crops.

LONDON, June 10.

Consols closed at 90⅝@90¾ for money. American Securities—United States Five-twenties 67; Illinois Central, 73¼@67½; Erie, 48½.

The Paris Bourse closed at 67f. 45c. for rentes.

The *Times* of to-day has an editorial in which it deprecates the harsh measures on the part of the American Government against the fallen and conquered rebels. It contends that both justice and expediency should dictate a generous policy. It says we have always regarded the Americans as a generous and peaceable people; impatient, baffled, at opposition, and ready to enter into reconciliation on slight grounds, but ready also to forgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear that in the present proceedings the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the policy of degrading and prescribing their fallen antagonists on which the present Government seems unhappily to have entered.

Rebel Prisoners to be Sent South.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The *Post* says there are now at the Battery barracks against 2,800 rebel prisoners. Most of them show no desire to go South, but are content with the treatment given them. A number are to go South to-day.

There are about 1,000 in Hart Island.

This afternoon the 1st Conn., just arrived, when drawn up in line ready to march through Broadway, some five hundred rebels from Hart Island entered the gate and filing in front of them went into the barracks in the rear of the regiment. No insults or epithets passed between the men who had so recently been deadly enemies.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

By Associated Press. NEW YORK, June 20.

Yesterday's Washington *Chronicle* says: Secretary Seward is slowly but surely regaining his strength; he is able to attend to official duties. Frederick Seward, likewise, is improving. We are pleased to state that he will be able to enjoy a ride out in about a week.

We regret to state that Mrs. Seward is quite ill, of an attack of intermittent fever. Surgeon General Barnes is attending her.

SHERMAN'S GEORGIA CAMPAIGN

Major General Sherman's Report from the Occupation of Atlanta to January 1, 1865.

Its First Publication.

Gen. Cox's Defence of Allatoona

Why the March through Georgia was Planned.

Preparations for the Great Campaign.

Triumpha! March through the State

$100,000,000 DAMAGE DONE TO GEORGIA.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 19.

The following is the official report of Major General Sherman, of his great Georgia Campaign, which he has completed and transmitted to the War Department within the past few days:

HEADQU'RS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
JANUARY, 1, 1865.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to offer my report of the operations of the armies under my command, since the occupation of Atlanta, in the early part of September last, up to the present date.

As heretofore reported, in the month of September, the Army of the Cumberland, held the city of Atlanta; the Army of the Tennessee, Major General Howard commanding, was grouped about East Point; and the Army of the Ohio, Major General Schofield commanding, held Decatur. Many changes occurred in the composition of those armies, in consequence of the expiration of the time of service of many of the regiments. The opportunity was given to us to consolidate the fragments, re-clothe and re-equip the men, and make preparations for the future campaign. I also availed myself of the occasion to strengthen the garrisons to our rear, to make our communications more secure, and sent Wagner's Division, of the Fourth Corps, and Morgan's Division, of the Fourteenth Corps to Chattanooga, and Corse's Division, of the Fifteenth Corps, to Rome. Also, a thorough reconnoissance was made of Atlanta, and a new line of works begun, which required a small garrison to hold.

Jeff. Davis' Visit to Macon.

During this month, the enemy, whom we had left at Lovejoy's Station, moved westward toward the Chattahoochie. This movement, facing us, and covering the West Point Railroad, about Palmetto Station. He also threw a pontoon bridge across the Chattahoochie, and kept cavalry detachments to the west, in the direction of Carrollton and Powder Springs. About the same time President Davis visited Macon, and his army at Palmetto, and made harangues, referring to an active campaign against us. Hood still remained in command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, with Lieutenant General Stewart commanding his three corps, and Wheeler in command of his cavalry, which had been greatly increased.

My cavalry consisted of two divisions. One was stationed at Decatur, under command of Brigadier General Garrard; the other was commanded by Brigadier General Kilpatrick, was posted near Sandtown, with a pontoon bridge over the Chattahoochie, from which he could watch any movement of the enemy toward the west.

Preparations to Meet the Enemy.

As soon as I became convinced that the enemy designed to cross with his main force, namely, September 28th, I sent Major General Thomas, second in command, to Nashville, to organize the new troops arriving at that point, to make preliminary preparations to meet such an event.

About the first of October some of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the west of the Chattahoochie, and one of his infantry corps was reported near Powder Springs. And I received authentic intelligence that the rest of his infantry was crossing to the west of the Chattahoochie. I at once made my orders that Allatoona and the Chattahoochie railroad bridge should be held by the Twentieth Corps, Major General Slocum, and on the 4th of October put in motion in that direction the Fourteenth corps, and the Fourth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third corps, to Smyrna camp ground; and on the 5th, the Twentieth corps, by rail, to about Kenesaw. The enemy's cavalry had by a rapid movement got upon our railroad at Big Shanty, and broken the line of telegraph and railroad, and with a division of infantry and cavalry had moved against Allatoona, where were stored about a million of rations. Its redoubts were garrisoned by detachments of convalescents under Colonel Tourtellotte, 4th Minnesota.

The Attack and Rout at Allatoona.

I had anticipated this movement and had, by signal and by telegraph, ordered Gen. Corse to reinforce. That post from Rome, Geo., he had reached Allatoona with a brigade during the night of the 4th, just in time to meet the attack by Hardee's division of infantry and Wheeler's cavalry. In person I reached Kenesaw mountain, about 10 A. M., of the 5th, and could see the smoke of battle about Allatoona, and hear the sound of the distance. The distance, eighteen miles, was too great for me to make in time to share in the fortunes of the day. The Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, Brigadier General Cox commanding, to move rapidly from the base of Kenesaw, due west, aiming to reach the road from Allatoona to Dallas. I ordered Corse to hold out in that attacking Allatoona. I succeeded in getting a signal message to Gen. Corse during his fight, notifying him of my presence, and that relief to Allatoona, by Gen. Corse, was admirably conducted, and the enemy repulsed with heavy slaughter. His description of the battle is so graphic that it leaves nothing for me to add. The movement of Gen. Cox had the desired effect of causing the withdrawal of French's division rapidly, in the direction of Dallas.

Pursuit After Hood.

On the 6th and 7th, I pushed my cavalry well toward Burnt Hickory and Dallas, and discovered that the enemy had moved westward, and inferred that he would attempt to break our railroad again in the neighborhood of Kingston. Accordingly on the morning of the 9th, I put the army in motion through Allatoona Pass to Kingston, reaching that point on the 10th. There I learned that the enemy had passed to the west, and was passing the Coosa river on a pontoon bridge a few miles below Rome. I therefore, on the 11th, ordered Kilpatrick, with Garrard's cavalry and the Twenty-third Corps, under General Cox, across the Coosatonia, to threaten the flank of the enemy passing north; Garrard's cavalry drove a cavalry brigade of the enemy to and beyond the Narrows, leading into the valley of the Chattooga, capturing two field pieces and killing some prisoners. The enemy had moved with great rapidity, and made his appearance at Resaca, and Hood had in person commanded in that corps. I had from Kingston reinforced Resaca by two regiments of the Army of the Tennessee, I at first intended to march through the Chattooga valley and interpose between the enemy and his line of retreat down the Coosa, but feared that Gen. Hood would thus avoid battle, and move toward Spring Place, and down the Federal road, and therefore moved against him at Resaca. Colonel Weaver at Resaca, afterward garrisoned by Gen. Raum's brigade, had repulsed the enemy from Resaca, but he had succeeded in breaking the railroad from Tilton to Dalton, and, at the north of the tunnel. Arriving at Resaca on the morning of the 14th, I determined to strike Hood in flank, or force him to battle, and directed the Army of the Tennessee, General Howard, to move on Snake Creek Gap, which was held by the enemy, while General Stanley, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, moved by Tilton across the mountains to the rear of Snake Creek Gap in the neighborhood of Villanow.

Hood Avoids a Fight.

The Army of the Tennessee found the enemy occupying the same line as on the previous day, and on the 15th skirmished for the purpose of holding him there, until Stanley could get to his rear, but the enemy got wind of the movement, and was followed through the Gap, escaping before Gen. Stanley had reached the further end of the pass. The next day, the 16th, the armies moved directly toward Lafayette, with a view to cut off Hood's retreat. We found him intrenched in Shly's Gap, but the leading division of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Carlin, carried the advanced posts held by two companies of a South Carolina regiment, making them prisoners. The remaining eight companies rallied to the main body near La Fayette. The next morning we passed over into the Valley of the Chattooga, the Army of the Tennessee moving in pursuit of by La Fayette and Alpine, toward Blue Pond; the Army of the Cumberland by Sommerville and Melville postoffice to Gaylesville, and the Army of the Ohio, and Garrard's cavalry, from Villanow, Dirttown and Gover's Gap to Gaylesville. Hood, however, was fairly outmanœuvred with trains, and marched with great rapidity, and had succeeded in getting into the narrow gorge formed by the Lookout range, debating against the Coosa river in the neighborhood of Gadsden. He evidently wanted to avoid a fight.

The Combined Armies at Gaylesville.

On the 19th all the armies were grouped about Gaylesville, in the rich valley of the Chattooga, subsisted and forage in abundance. I ordered to pause in my pursuit of the enemy to watch his movements and live on the country. I hoped that Hood would cross the mountains to Rome and then, with Baird's division, received the left wing, which, in the meantime, had been marching by easy stages of ten miles a day in the direction of Lumpkin's Station, at Jacksonboro.

The Seventeenth Corps took up the destruction of the railroad at the Ogeechee, near Station 10, and continued it to Millen, the enemy offering little or no opposition, although preparation had seemingly been made at Millen.

Arrival at Millen.

On the 3d of December the Seventeenth Corps which I accompanied, was at Millen; the Fifteenth Corps, General Howard, was South of the Ogeechee, opposite Station 7, (Scarboro;) the Twentieth Corps, General Slocum, on the Augusta railroad, about four miles north of Millen, near Buckhead church, and the Fourteenth Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, in the neighborhood of Lumpkin's Station, on the Augusta railroad. All were ordered to march in the direction of Savannah, the Fifteenth Corps to continue south of the Ogeechee, the Seventeenth to destroy the railroad as far as Scarboro church, and four days were allowed to reach the line from Ogeechee church to the neighborhood of Hailey's Ferry, on the Savannah river. All the columns reached their destinations on time, and continued to march on their several roads, General Davis following the Savannah river road; Gen. Sherman the middle road, by way of Springfield; Gen. Blair the railroad, and Gen. Howard still south and west of the Ogeechee, with orders to cross to the east bank, opposite "Eden Station," or Station No. 2.

The Approach to Savannah.

As we approached Savannah the country became more marshy and difficult, and more obstructions were met, in the way of felled trees, where the roads crossed the creeks, swamps, or narrow causeways; but our pioneer companies were well organized and armed, and the obstructions in an incredibly short time. No opposition from the enemy worth speaking of was encountered until the heads of columns were within fifteen miles of Savannah, where all the roads leading to the city were obstructed, more or less, by felled timber, with earthworks and artillery. But these were easily turned and the enemy driven away, so that by the 10th of December the enemy was driven within his lines at Savannah. These followed substantially a swampy creek, which empties into the Savannah river about three miles above the city, across to the head of a corresponding stream which empties into the Little Ogeechee. These streams were particularly favorable to the enemy as a cover, being very marshy, and bordered by rice fields, which were flooded either by the tide water, or by inland ponds, the gates by which were controlled and covered by his heavy artillery. The only approaches to the city were by five narrow causeways, namely, the two railroads and the Augusta, the Louisville, and the Ogeechee dirt roads, all of which were commanded by heavy ordnance, too strong for us to fight with our light field guns. To assault an enemy of unknown strength, at such a disadvantage, appeared to me unwise, especially as I had so successfully brought the army without serious loss of life, and could surely attain the same result by the operation of time. I therefore instructed my army commanders to closely invest the city from the north and west, and to intrench well the ground in their fronts, respectively, while I gave my personal attention to opening communication with the fleet, which I knew was waiting for us in Tybee, Warsaw and Ossaw Sounds.

Opening Communications with the Fleet.

In approaching Savannah, General Slocum struck the Charleston railroad near the bridge, and occupied the river bank as his left flank, fighting a sharp battle. In this connection I have been singularly sustained by the results. Gen. Hood, who, as I have heretofore described, had moved to the westward, near Tuscumbia, with a view to decoy me away from Georgia, finding himself mistaken, was forced to choose either to pursue me or to act offensively against the other part left in Tennessee. He accordingly turned northward, and Gen. Thomas was hastily and well, fulfilled his part of the grand scheme in drawing Hood well up into the interior of Tennessee, and then fell on his two troops and then turn upon Hood as he has done, and destroy and cripple his army. That part of my army that I withdrew from me find I have performed perfect confidence in management and history to General Thomas.

I was thereby left with a well appointed army of seventy-five thousand men, with railroad communications eastward and westward for over one hundred miles, viz: the Georgia State railroad, from Atlanta to Augusta; the Macon railroad, from Macon to Savannah, and the Central railroad, from Gordon clear to Savannah, with numerous branches on the latter railroad from Gordon to Eatonton, and from Millen to Augusta, and the Savannah river, with steamboats. We had consumed the corn and fodder in the region of country thirty miles on either side of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, and had fed the animals, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, and have carried away more than ten thousand horses, mules, and cattle, and a countless number of their slaves. I estimate the damage done to the state of Georgia and its military resources at $100,000,000, at least twenty millions of which has fallen into the hands of the people, and this is simply waste and destruction. This may seem a hard species of warfare, but it brings the war home to the people, and makes them directly or indirectly instrumental in involving us in its attendant calamities.

The movement from Atlanta to the ocean, no branch of my army in a position from which other great military results may be attempted, besides Savannah, and Hood's army, a total force, which is simply sufficient to meet all the chances of war in that region of our country.

Since the occupation of Atlanta, I have unchanged, save that General Barry, Chief of Artillery, has been absent, sick, since our leaving Kingston; Surgeon Moore, United States Army, Chief Medical Officer, and Colonel Clitton Kittoe, relieved to resume his proper duties as a Medical Inspector. Major Hitchcock, A. A. G., has also been detached to Nashville. He has been of great assistance in the field and office. Capt. Poston still remains as my Adjutant General, and has promptly, faithfully, fulfilled their parts to my entire satisfaction.

The Army Complimented.

In the body of my army I feel a just pride. Generals Howard and Slocum are gentlemen of unquestioned courage, and accomplished soldiers and patriots, working day and night, not for themselves, but for their country and their flag, and all honor is due to the officers commanded the cavalry of this army, has handled it with spirit and dash to my entire satisfaction, and has always managed to keep well to the front from even approaching our infantry columns and wagon trains. His report is full and graphic. All the division and brigade commanders merit my personal thanks, and I shall not fail that I shall share in efforts to secure them commissions equal to the rank they have exercised so well. As for the troops, I have no words to express confidence in themselves that I doubt if they want a compliment from me, but I must do them the justice to say, that, whether called on to fight, to labor, to march, to make roads, to bridge, to corduroy obstructions, build bridges, make "corduroy," or tear up railroads, they have done it with alacrity, and always expressed themselves satisfied. A little loose in foraging, they "did some things they ought not to have done," yet on the whole have supplied the wants of the army without little violence as could be expected, and as little loss as I calculated. Some of these foraging parties had encounters with their enemy, and in January, 1865, had many cases as respectable battles. The behaviour of our troops in Savannah has been so manly, so soldierly, that I am pained to see the evidence of discipline and true courage. Never was a hostile city, filled with women and children, entered by a large army with less disorder, or more system, order and good government. The same general and generous spirit of confidence and good feeling pervaded the army, which it has ever afforded me especial pleasure to report on former occasions.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my heartfelt thanks to Admiral Dahlgren and the officers and men of his fleet, as also to General Foster and his command, for the hearty welcome given us on our arrival at the coast, and for their steady and prompt co-operation in all its scenes tending to the result accomplished.

I send herewith the reports of the several corps, which we have passed, reports from General Howard, General Slocum and General Kilpatrick, and their subordinates, recapitulating, with the usual list of captured property; killed, wounded and missing; prisoners of war taken and recruits obtained from the negroes, illustrating the campaign; all of which are respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

Stephens as he Appears in Prison.

APPOINTMENT OF U. S. CONSUL.

By Associated Press. BOSTON, June 20.

A soldier, acting as one of the guards over Alexander H. Stephens, at Fort Warren, informs the *Traveler* that the late Vice President of the Confederate States spends much of his time in writing and perusing rolls of manuscript enough to complete the history of the rebellion. He maintains, however, a proud and haughty air, and refuses to speak to his fellow prisoners. His disposition to converse with any one; occasionally manifesting his dislike for Jeff. Davis; and for this matter so does Postmaster General Reagan. They are kept in adjoining cells.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, June 20th, says that Chas. A. Page, a newspaper correspondent, has been appointed United States Consul to Zurich, Switzerland.

It is currently reported that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by New Years. President Johnson is known to favor retrenchment as a means to the resumption of specie payment.

Mrs. Surratt is severely ill this morning.

Destructive Fire at Rolla, Missouri.

By Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.

All the business portion of the town of Rolla, Missouri, was burned last night. Loss estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. But little insured.

FORD'S THEATRE.—Arrangements are nearly completed for the purchase of Ford's Theatre by the Washington Young Men's Christian Association. It is designed to convert it into a hall for lectures and concerts, with a reading room, and museum for relics collected by the Christian Commission during the late war. The purchase money, one hundred thousand dollars, is to be raised by subscriptions among the various Christian Associations throughout the country. The Board of Trustees consists of Major General Howard, Brigadier General Fiske, of Missouri; Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, W. E. Dodge, of New York; T. S. Toby, of Boston; A. E. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati; J. V. Farwell, of Chicago, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. The trustees have elected General Howard President of the Board; Jay Cooke & Co., Treasurers. Recording Secretary, A. K. Browne.

FROM THE GULF STATES.—The gunboat Arkansas, Captain Kirby, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th, from duty on the inland waters of the Gulf. Captain Kirby states that the people there acknowledge themselves well whipped, and deservedly so. With the gunboat Eli, Captain Kirby penetrated as far as Montgomery, Alabama. With his own hands he hoisted the American flag over the State House of Alabama, the place where the broken down Juggernaut of Secession was first put in motion. The rebels, on evacuating, took the halyards from the flag-staff of the State House. A new pair were rove, and "Old Glory" given to the breezes of Montgomery. The citizens of Montgomery were glad to see the old flag again,

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Rebels Asking for Pardon.

Promotion of Officers

Lee and Stephens to be Pardoned

Hon. Henry C. Burnett Arrested.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 20.

Funds for the payment of all the troops congregated at Louisville, have been forwarded by the Paymaster General.

Hon. Thos. A. Stilwell, member elect from the 11th Congressional District of Indiana, is here.

Capt. Henry T. Noble, of Dixon, Illinois, has been promoted to Colonel and assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Reynolds as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, and Captain A. M. Henry has been made Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps, with headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The military, on Friday last, turned over to the civil authorities of Portsmouth, Virginia, the government of that place. Norfolk, also, in a few days will, probably, be restored to civil rule.

The following list comprises the names of noted rebels whose petitions for pardons were filed with the President to-day: Brig. Gen. N. C. Wickham, R. M. T. Hunter, Postmaster General Reagan, Maj. Gen. Mahone, Maj. Gen. Geo. Pickett, Maj. Gen. Echols, Brig. Gen. J. P. Semins, Brig. Gen. Basil Duke, Gen. H. A. Quarles, Gen. Wright, Maj. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, Gen. H. R. Jackson, Gen. Wm. H. Peck, W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, ex-member of the United States Congress, and late of the Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy; W. L. Avery, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee; Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Beal, Brig. Gen. W. T. Cabell, Brig. Gen. R. L. Page. There were thirty-four warrants for pardons issued to-day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, none of them are persons of note. These pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Gov. Holden. The President gives preference to persons in humble position in the matter of hearing petitions for pardon, and has determined to hold under advisement, for the present, all applications from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that petitions for pardon shall be referred specially to the Governors of the States wherein the applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners; and also that the Governors shall in each case recommend such action as to them may seem just and proper.

Less than twenty thousand rebel prisoners remain to be discharged. Of this number about nine thousand are at Point Lookout, and the remainder at Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island. Those at the latter place will be discharged at once.

Brevet Brigadier Gens. O. D. Woods, of Massachusetts, and Joseph E. Hamblin, of New York, have been promoted to full Brigadiers for gallant and meritorious services in the last campaign.

The families of the colored troops belonging to Gen. Weitzel's corps, which is composed principally of troops recruited in Virginia, have received no rations. The commanding officer of Gen. Garnett made application in writing to the President to allow the members of his church to celebrate the Fourth of July on the ground adjoining the White House, which request was granted, the President returning the application to Dr. Garnett with a favorable endorsement.

NEW YORK, June 20.

During the firemen's celebration at Flushing, Long Island, this afternoon, a difficulty occurred in which the members of the various rival companies joined. Stones, clubs, knives and revolvers were freely used. Great excitement prevailed during the affair. Some fifty were wounded—several of them dangerously.

Henry C. Burnett, who has held a seat in Congress, and represented his district in Kentucky at Richmond, is here, and assumes the complexion air of one who has done no wrong and needs no pardon. He thinks the Government cannot afford to be harsh in the treatment of such an honorable man. The Ex-Secretary of the United States, since his return, has been known to give assurances to his friends that he can get the Pacific Railroad Bonds released from Secretary Harlan's custody by a mode impossible for the latter to oppose. No more appointments or promotions will be made in the corps of surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers. By direction of the Secretary of War all United States bounties to men enlisting in the military service will cease from and after July 1st. The Washington hotels, which at this season of the year are usually deserted, are now filled with office-seeking politicians and penitent rebels. A delegation to Washington is appointed at nearly every town meeting held in the South, and the President is literally

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

General Sherman's Georgia Report.

We give this morning General SHERMAN'S Report of his famous Georgia campaign, the COMMERCIAL having been furnished a copy in advance of publication elsewhere. It will not be published at Washington for several days yet, unless it is taken from our columns. The Report will be found deeply interesting, it being a connected and extremely racy history of the most famous campaign and march in the annals of warfare. An additional interest attaches to it from the fact, that, nothing but partial and incomplete accounts have as yet been published. The magnitude of the campaign has kept the details until now a mystery. The Report reads more like a romance than a military document.

An Important Commission.

There is in session in the city of New York, a commission of three men, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on whose labors and conclusions probably more depends than ever depended on any other three men since our government was established. We allude to the Commission consisting of Messrs. DAVID C. WELLS, of Troy, N. Y., STEPHEN COLWELL, of Philadelphia, and S. S. HAYES, of Chicago. They were appointed under the following act of Congress, approved on the 3d of March last:

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to inquire and report, at the earliest practicable moment, upon the subject of raising, by taxation, such revenue as may be necessary, in order to supply the wants of the Government, having regard to, and including the sources from which such revenue should be drawn, and the best and most efficient mode of raising the same; and to report the form of a bill; and that such commission have power to inquire into the manner and efficiency of the present and past methods of collecting the internal revenue, and to take testimony in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the Treasury. And such commissioners shall receive for their services three hundred dollars a month for the time necessarily employed, and their necessary traveling expenses.

Shortly after his accession to the Treasury Department, Secretary M'CULLOCH wrote a letter, making reference to the committee to be appointed under this law, in which he said that the results of its labors, when reported, would not only go far to determine his own course as to the best way to raise revenue by taxes and import duties, but exert an important influence on the action of Congress in determining the future policy of the country. The commission are to report by bill, so that Congress will have before it their views embraced in a comprehensive and practical shape. It is important to observe that the Tariff question is embraced within the circle of their labors and report, for they are enjoined to "inquire and report upon the sources from which revenue should be drawn, and the best and most effective mode of raising the same." As revenue is derived for import duties and internal taxation, the question of levying such duties, how much they shall be, and their harmonious adjustment to our productions and internal revenue, becomes at once the real question before the Commission. Every interest of labor, capital and skill, will perceive at once the importance attaching to this Commission, and we know from Secretary M'CULLOCH'S own declarations what importance he assigns to their report, and the part it will play in fixing the permanent policy of the country.

The Commission are now in session at the Custom House, in the city of New York. They will first meet a committee representing the distillers, and will exhaust that subject before taking up another. Here, it is evident, is the place for the representatives of the great interests to be effected by the future policy of the Government, to go with their facts and arguments; and, as the Commission will be in session about one quarter of the time between this and the meeting of Congress, it is presumed the opportunity will be very generally improved.

A Fallacy Corrected.

For the same reason that we condemn what is untrue in the statement of fact, we oppose what is illogical in argument. Both are wrong in themselves, and both lead to wrong. We do not, however, ascribe them always to an intention to deceive. Mistakes may result from ignorance; and stupidity may blunder on as gross sophistries as genius ever contrives. We are aware that some persons would rather have their false reasoning attributed to stupidity than to their obtuseness; but this makes no difference with us, in handling their arguments. Their motives we are not concerned with.

These general remarks are applicable to the false reasonings with reference to the freed slaves in the South. Their condition is correctly declared to be very unhappy. Many of them are old and infirm; still greater numbers are in helpless infancy and childhood. All are poor, destitute of clothing and food; many who are able to work are idle. This is undoubtedly too correct a picture of the miserable condition of the recently freed slaves. It would be nothing less than a miracle, if amidst the general desolation, resulting from the misrule of the South for the past years, the slaves did not have their full share of the evils. They have not had opportunities for laying up any supplies for a day of want, their labor having always gone for other people's profit. And in a time of universal scarcity, they, as an inferior and degraded class, would be likely to suffer the pinchings of want more speedily and more generally than others. We are not surprised that this is, in fact, their experience. It required no extraordinary sagacity, to foresee this, as a sequence of the war.

But what we have to notice, is the gross fallacy of attributing these sufferings of the southern blacks to their emancipation. It is an illogical absurdity, as well as a libellous wrong, to speak as the N. Y. *World*, for example, does, of the government being responsible for turning these people loose to utter destitution, and leaving them to be a burden on the charities of the Southern landowners, which it tenderly designates as "a class impoverished by the war, and aggrieved and ruined by the war." We are glad to see the *World* so much aroused by its new sympathies for the Southern negroes, but it has not attained, or at least, exhibited the true state of the case. The sufferings of the blacks are due to the war, so are those of the whites. The insurgents who caused the war are responsible for both, and the government for neither.

Even if the sufferings and hardships of the slaves were the inevitable consequence of their emancipation, still they could not be justly chargeable on the Government, for the insurrectionary war made the emancipation a necessity, just as it made battles and the death of men, and the destruction of property, by the Government, a necessity. But, so far from being the inevitable results of emancipation, the deplorable privations of the freed blacks are not effects of it at all. Had they not been emancipated they would have been as hungry and wretched as they now are. The war has made them so. Emancipation is not the cause of either result. The Government is not blamable.

Suppose emancipation had not been proclaimed. The war would have gone on, as it has. It might have been prolonged a year or two, but that would only have made the desolation and consequent sufferings of both whites and blacks the more severe. And the masters would, in that case, do no more for the blacks than they can do now. And further, it strongly confirms our position, to consider the fact that, as to all practical application, the President's Proclamation was a dead letter throughout the greater portion of the insurrectionary States. The land owners, "the aggrieved and ruined" class, had these slaves and had them as slaves, up to a very late period of the war, and yet privations, suffering and want prevailed. These evils have not originated since the close of the war. They result from causes operating for years—not from emancipation, but from rebellion.

How the present sufferings of the whites and blacks can be relieved, and how their condition in the future may be improved, are practical and difficult questions. That both classes, master and slave, must nerve themselves to meet the claims of their new relative positions, is beyond a doubt necessary to both, in order that the evils which they now suffer alike, may not become permanent. The restoration of slavery, under any seductive guise, would not obviate the difficulty, even if it were practicable. They must do in the South as is done in the rest of the country, work for pay and pay for work. This simple and comprehensive principle of political economy, they have never learned, and they seem slow to learn it now, even under the stern teachings of necessity.

The Mutiny Among the Colored Troops at Fortress Monroe.

The statements first given in regard to the mutiny of the colored troops at Fortress Monroe have greatly exaggerated its nature and extent. An authentic account is now given, from which we learn, that the mutiny was caused by some rebels putting it into the heads of the soldiers of the 2d colored cavalry, that they were to be sent to Texas as servants for the white troops, and they would be kept there for five years. Believing these stories, they determined not to go. They were soon undeceived, being informed that they were to go as soldiers only, and as soldiers, obedience was required of them. The troops on this, quietly went on board the vessel bound for Texas. Thus ended the last attempt to bring the negro into disgrace.

THE glass manufacturers of the country have lately been holding a meeting in New York,

Singleton on Lee.

Some allegations in regard to the late visit of Gen. SINGLETON to Richmond, are now reported which we have not seen so minutely stated before.

He found a large party in favor of peace; STEPHENS, HUNTER, CAMPBELL and others in the rebel Congress, had long since made up their minds that their cause, was hopeless; Generals LEE, LONGSTREET, and EWELL, in the army were of the same way of thinking. He met Gen. LEE at his house. The General said he was in the hands of Providence. He alluded to the letter he had written to General SCOTT, before the war broke out, in which he said he felt it his duty to go with his State; he had been brought up from childhood to believe the doctrine of State rights; that all parties held to them, and he was only fighting for his section of the country. Though brought up to arms, he was a man of peace. He desired above all things to stop the carnage, and would go as far as any man in the Confederacy in his efforts to bring about the close of the war. He expressed a willingness to meet Gen. GRANT in order to bring about a peace. It is asserted that General SINGLETON then sent word to General GRANT that LEE would meet him as agreed upon. In reply General SINGLETON received a letter from General GRANT, that he could not meet General LEE. General SINGLETON believes that in the meantime orders were issued by Secretary STANTON to prevent the meeting, which orders he thinks were issued at the urgent request of a member of Congress from Illinois. We give these statements as reported, leaving our readers to judge of the amount of credence to be attached to them.

The Tobacco and Bacon Mystery.

A report of Gen. SINGLETON'S tobacco operations in Richmond makes its appearance rather late in the Chicago *Republican*, apparently founded on original sources of information. The General heard there was a good chance to make money by trading with the South under the act of Congress, if he could obtain the requisite permit. He looked into the matter carefully, and satisfied himself that the trade could be lawfully carried on as suggested. He obtained a permit from President LINCOLN, who is said to have been always in favor of this trade, and facilitated it, whenever he could. The statement that General SINGLETON intended to exchange bacon for cotton or tobacco is said not to be true. His arrangements, made with parties in Richmond, was to exchange greenbacks for tobacco. The tobacco was to be bought with Confederate money, at the rate of one dollar of greenbacks for twenty dollars Confederate paper—at that time worth but thirty to one. The difference was to be the profit of the Richmond parties. He had a letter from Mr. LINCOLN to General GRANT allowing this trade, and also obtained General GRANT'S permit for the same purpose. He also made arrangements at Richmond to purchase tobacco, but was astonished to learn that some 4,000 hhds of tobacco had been burnt at Fredericksburg by General GRANT'S order.

This tobacco, however, was not his; still the fact of its destruction placed him in an unpleasant position with parties in Richmond with whom he had made arrangement, to purchase tobacco, and who accused him of a purpose to get the tobacco in the hands of the Federals.

General SINGLETON accuses a member of Congress from Illinois of causing General GRANT to order the tobacco burned, for the reason that he, (SINGLETON,) was always a great personal friend of Governor YATES, and this member of Congress a personal enemy of the latter. The General is very bitter on this point.

A French Opinion.

The *La France* newspaper, an Imperial organ, thinks the United States are "too exhausted to fight." Such an opinion would seem to pre-suppose a purpose that would not otherwise be entertained, which we presume is the fact. The opinion of the French paper is given on the Mexican question in its relations to the MONROE Doctrine. The interpretation of it is, however distasteful to us the MAXIMILIAN usurpation really may be, we will not venture to resent it, because we have come out of the war of the rebellion so exhausted that we have not strength to do so.

Whatever the policy of this Government towards Mexico may be, we are entirely certain that it will be decided by other reasons than the French paper assigns. Never this Government was prepared for a vigorous policy, it is now, and no well-informed statesman abroad will attribute our moderation to weakness. The fact is, we presume, the Government at Washington has reasons to believe that the Mexican problem, with what little helps can be thrown in, will solve itself, and the MONROE Doctrine receive no detriment. This is the view Mr. SEWARD'S has prevailed with Mr. LINCOLN, and we presume it is equally strong with Mr. JOHNSON.

THE ANGLO-REBEL'S LAST HOPE.—When last heard from the Anglo-Rebels were nursing the belief that KIRBY SMITH, in Texas, would prolong the war almost indefinitely, and that after all there was a good prospect that the Rebellion would succeed! An "intelligent Englishman" writes a letter to the London *Times* in this belief, which concludes with the alarming announcement that "So great has been the quantity of clothing, ammunition, material of war, and other supplies from Europe run into Texas, via the Rio Grande, that Gen. KIRBY SMITH calculates on unmistakable data, that if not another ship were to run the blockade he would have sufficient stores of all kinds to supply all the wants of his army for two years."

JOHN BULL has to hear some more news. KIRBY SMITH'S army has come over. Texas is in the crucible of reconstruction, and the two years' supply of clothing sent over by the British sympathizers will be worn by Federal soldiers. What next, Mr. BULL?

TAX ON BACHELORS.—The propriety of levying a capitation or poll-tax on incorrigible bachelors has been a subject of debate, at different periods of the world's history. The laws of LYCURGUS allowed of criminal proceedings in court against a man who did not marry. PLATO regarded the obligation to marry as highly reasonable, both in view of the public interest and for personal benefit. By a Roman law, a pecuniary tax was imposed on bachelors, as we learn from the interesting compilation of VALARIUS' Maxims, Part II, chapter 9th, Sec. 1.

In these days, when revenue is so much needed, and bachelors are too stingy to be at charges on the score of matrimony, a smart tax might operate well in both directions.

SOLDIER GOVERNORS.—Major General COX without much doubt, will be the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio. It was in view of the strong current in his favor that Governor BROUGH got out of the way by retiring gracefully from the field. The turn of politics in Ohio is not peculiar. It will be the same in other States, not alone for Governor, but for other offices of honor and emolument. In the progress of the principle no doubt a good many noses will be put out of joint; but it will prove to be a necessary result of the war, rather the ending of it. It was the remark of one soldier to another: "Bill, when this war is over, we who do the fighting and live to get home, will own a good share of the country, I reckon." The philosophy of the remark is worthy of consideration.

SOMETHING FOR OLD PUB. FUNC.—A Yankee soldier lately picked up a letter written by HOWELL COBB, to a Democratic editor in Atlanta, dated August 16, 1857, which concludes as follows: "I repeat to you that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is the most thoroughly identified with our principles and our rights of any that has ever preceded it, and I am willing to stand or fall by the same." In Mr. BUCHANAN'S forthcoming work, it is presumed this letter will be conspicuously inserted.

RELICS OF THE PAST.—Some classes of persons will become obsolete by the purifying process of war. The negro driver's occupation is gone; the poor white trash of the South will be renovated and be turned to some good account; the doughfaces of the North will become an extinct race. The auction block, the slave whip, the negro pen will disappear, or be kept in museums, as curiosities of an ancient barbarism.

THE FIRE AT SARATOGA.—The destruction by fire of the United States Hotel and Cottages at Saratoga, will prove a great loss not only to the owners, but to the public of pleasure-seekers. It was one of the largest establishments in the world, and probably no other ever had so many habitual yearly visitors.

THE REBEL ARMIES.—These formidable hosts have evaporated in a most extraordinary way. We know of only one parallel to it, that of the Assyrian army,

"Like the leaves of the forest, when summer is green,
That host, with its banners, at evening is seen;
Like the leaves of the forest, when autumn has flown,
That host, on the morrow, lies scattered and strewn."

WOULD THEY?—The Springfield *Republican* say that if "the Southern negroes had the suffrage to-morrow, they would be much more likely to follow the lead of the white men around them, than that of politicians in Massachusetts, of whom or their ideas not one in a hundred know anything." This we know is the view many good men take—but is it the right one?

OHIO.—The withdrawal of BROUGH, has reduced the contest for Governor, in the ensuing State Convention, to Gen. COX and Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY. It is represented that the former has the best chances. The army delegates are said to be almost unanimous for him.

General Intelligence.

A petition is in circulation in Minnesota in favor of woman's suffrage.

A man in Humberston, Canada West, committed suicide. A few hours before the act, he told his wife the devil had offered him $150,000 and he had concluded to accept the offer.

A few days since the wife of Christopher Crumpe, a resident of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, committed suicide by hanging herself in the barn. The deceased is quite an elderly lady, and no cause for the act is known.

A Convention of non-Episcopal Methodists will assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 21, to confer upon a plan of union. The Methodist Protestant, Wesleyan, Independent Methodist, Free Methodist and Congregational Methodist Churches will all be represented by lay and ministerial delegates. A large attendance from the different States is anticipated. The occasion is one of great importance, and should these branches unite, they would form one of the most progressive and powerful ecclesiastical organizations in this country.

It has been decided by the Masonic authorities that the division of Virginia is constitutional, and that the Lodges in West Virginia are absolved from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Old Virginia.

The Raleigh *Record* says if negro suffrage is allowed in North Carolina, fifty-four colored members may be elected to the Legislature of that State.

The Kansas City *Advertiser* learns from Topeka, Kansas, that the report of the commissioners who examined the Union Pacific Railroad, East Division, was not received by the Secretary of the Interior, and that another commission has been appointed to examine this road, and the enemies of the road hope, through this new commission, to have the road condemned. It is charged that the action of the Secretary has been influenced in this matter by his partiality to the Northern route.

The National Reform Dress Convention meets in Rochester to-day, (Wednesday.) While the "Dress Convention" is the name used to distinguish this body of reformers, the discussions will embrace every subject ever heard of, more especially all the most deeply rooted principles on which society is found; will be aired by the Bloomer women in short frocks, and sympathizing men in long hair.

There are now en route from Washington city to Louisville, Kentucky, several immense Government wagon trains. They travel the whole distance overland, and their great extent excites the wonder and curiosity of the people along the route, who have never seen so large a number of teams in one train.

The consumption of beer is rapidly increasing in the United States. No statistics are accessible in this country to indicate how much the increase is. In England figures are given showing a great increase in the consumption of beer in that country. In 1870 the consumption was 8,000,000 barrels, or an average of two-thirds of a barrel per annum to each person. But in 1861, the consumption rose to 20,000,000 barrels, or an average of one barrel to each person, the present population being 20,000,000.

The citizens of Clay county, Illinois, have made formal complaint to the Governor of the fact that that county is overrun with rebel soldiers and disloyal citizens, who insult and even assault the Union people; wear butternut uniforms, and display flaunting rebel badges. The Governor has assured them that the laws shall be enforced, and that any person making himself in any way liable will be punished to the letter.

General Reynolds, commanding the department of Arkansas, has already taken the initiatory steps towards establishing civil courts throughout that portion of his department. Garrisons have been established at Jacksonport, Augusta and Batesville, on White River, and a general good feeling and harmony seem to prevail among the troops and inhabitants. The country is desolate but there is quite an abundant crop growing, and the people appear thankful and delighted with the dawning of peace. General Thompson has already made application to the President for pardon and says he hopes by the day become a good citizen of the United States.

An employee in the Surgeon General's office at Washington has discovered a new use for petroleum. His invention consists of a simple process of adhering the debris of dust of coal mines of yards with petroleum into lumps or blocks of any size, including ring or cannel coal use of soft coals or kindlings, lasts longer, and gives out a more intense heat than ordinary anthracites, and sells readily for much more.

It has been judiciously decided that passengers alighting from cars have the right of way, and those who wish to get into the cars must first give the outcomers reasonable time to leave the cars. Of course there is no other way, if confusion be avoided, and yet, at every station, passengers stand ready to jump on before one can alight, and so the streams meet, and crimoline suffers, and pocket-books are lost, and children are bruised, and bandboxes smashed.

The Unitarian Churches, at the Western Conference, resolved that, "when the twelve millions of the Southern people are liberated from their bonds, this Conference declares that loyalty consists in the elevation of every citizen of the South into the equality of political life, and of the earliest practicable time, to all the rights of American citizenship."

Denominational and Other Items.

Henry Rodgers, in one of his articles in "Good Words," says: "In demanding my assent to the doctrine of the unlimited antiquity of our race, you require me, on a very hasty summons, to abandon a conclusion which seemed to be established by a great convergence of evidence, and amongst which evidence, the unanimous opinion of many of the greatest zoologists and geologists, both of the last and present generation."

A spicy pamphlet appears in New York, entitled "The Russo-Greek Church," by a former resident of Russia. The writer gives some facts which must be edifying to those who figured recently in the union services of the Greek and Episcopal churches at Trinity Church, New York.

Dr. Bellows, president of the Sanitary Commission, states that the receipts from the great Central Fair (Philadelphia) were $1,035,398.06; from the Metropolitan Fair (New York) $1,186,146.72; from San Francisco and California Branch, $1,199,975.51.

Mr. Daniel Fish, of Lansingburg, New York, has promised to give the sum of $10,000 to the "Methodist General Biblical Institute," to be located in or near Boston.

The Pope has ordered the publication of a learned work called *La Rome Sotterranea Christiana* (Christian Subterranean Rome.) It contains an account of all the works which have been written upon the subject, and a full description of the paintings, sculptures, inscriptions, etc., in the catacombs.

The whole income of the religious societies in England for the past year, as reported at the May meetings in London, and embodied in a carefully prepared table in the January issue of the *Evangelical Christendom*, was £1,009,742. Of this sum £426,155 was contributed to the four great foreign societies, Church, £124,000; the colonial aid societies, £223,985 to seventeen societies for strictly home missionary work, £55,212 to various extraordinary societies, £13,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and a few small organizations under the head of "miscellaneous."

The Scotch Presbyterians are just now greatly agitated at a deliberate attempt which has been made to introduce new modes and forms into their worship. The London *Patriot* of June 1st has the following pleasantry about this matter in an article entitled *Innovations*. It says:

"A Chinese lady with feet of orthodox construction would be considered a curiosity; one should propose to provide her shoes in which her toes might perform their natural office. Just such is the persuasion of the Scotch Kirk. If their congregations should stand to sing, kneel to pray, or obtain the assistance of a box of whistles in their harmony, it is all over with their Presbyterianism; they will presently be all one to Bishops, or perhaps to the Pope, if not farther still. The debate on innovations in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last week, with its result, is one of the most astonishing and humiliating exhibitions nineteenth-century Protestantism has made for many years.

The debate at last took the turn of trying to obtain liberty in this matter on the part of each congregation to exercise its own choice; but the question was decided in the negative by a vote of 153 to 146.

Personal.

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COTTON SPECULATIONS IN BOMBAY.—Bombay, during this war, has rivalled Wall street's wildest and maddest stock gambling. Four years ago the town was seedy and dull, as most Indian cities are. But a Yankee, who understood American cotton growing, with some others, obtained a large grant of land from the Home Government, for the purpose of raising cotton and improving the common staple. Steps were erected and the land divided, and such a complete system was instituted that both the quality and quantity were much improved, and rent and real estate went up to an unheard of figure. The rent of a good house is now 1,000 rupees ($500) per month, and one scarcely tenable three hundred rupees. Military officers live in tents, as their salaries will not afford such rents. The prudent American grower of cotton now sold out, netting nearly one million in gold! Natives as well as Europeans, and women as well as men, deal in stocks. It is said that one lady has cleared about four hundred thousand dollars, independent of her husband's speculations, and has retired to Europe on her laurels. Such has been the effect of the great American rebellion on this side of the globe.

Great Central Improvement of Virginia.

(From the Richmond Republic.)

We are glad to learn that the attention of Northern capitalists is beginning to be directed to the completion of that great central improvement of Virginia, the James River and Kanawha Canal, with the view of continuing it to the Ohio river, upon the plan of the principal canal lines of New York. The following facts will be of interest to those whose attention has been directed to this subject.

The water line from the Chesapeake bay to the Ohio river, when completed, will be as follows:

From Norfolk to Richmond,	-	120 miles.
" Richmond to Lynchburg,	-	146 "
" Lynchburg to Buchanan,	-	90 "
" Buchanan to Covington,	-	47 "
" Covington to Greenbrier river,	-	54 "
" Greenbrier river,	-	25 "
" New river,	-	93 "
" Kanawha river,	-	89 "
Total,	-	615 "

The canal has been completed to Buchanan, and the James and Kanawha rivers are navigable by steamboats. Great improvements of the latter river have been made during the war.

The elevation of the principal points above tide-water are as follows:

Lynchburg, above tide-water,	513 feet.
Buchanan, above tide-water,	920 feet.
Covington, above tide-water,	1247 feet.
Summit Level, above tide-water,	1971 feet.
Greenbrier river,	1840 feet.
Great Falls, at Kanawha,	692 feet.
Ohio river, at Point Pleasant,	522 feet.

LOCKAGE ON THE DIFFERENT PLAN OF CANALS:

From Richmond to Lynchburg,	97 locks.
From Lynchburg to Buchanan,	24 locks.
From Buchanan to Covington,	25 locks.
From Covington to Summit Level,	37 locks.
From Summit Level to Greenbrier river,	20 locks.

The locks are 100 feet long between the gates, and fifteen feet wide in the chamber. The trunk of the canal is thirty feet wide at the bottom, and fifty feet at the water line. It was originally cut to a depth of five feet, but has at present only an average of three feet. The capital stock consists of one hundred and twenty-four thousand shares, originally valued at one hundred dollars each, making twelve millions, four hundred thousand dollars.

The capital stock is at present held as follows:

Commonwealth of Virginia,	-	10,000 shares.
Bank of Virginia,	-	2,201 shares.
Bank of Richmond,	-	5,793 shares.
City of Lynchburg,	-	873 shares.
Washington College	-	100 shares.
Individual stockholders,	-	10,993 shares.

There has been no sale of the capital stock for some time past, and there is no market quotation for the same.

Before the war, sales were made at $25 per share.

In the sessions acts of the Virginia Legislature for 1858-59 may be found an "Act to incorporate the Virginia Canal Company and to transfer the rights and franchises of the James River and Kanawha Company thereto," passed March 20, 1861. An amendment to this act was passed on the 17th December, 1861. The company here referred to is commonly known as the Dunlop Company, but it is believed that the rights acquired under the act no longer exist, and that, at all events, it is exclusively within the province of the Legislature of Virginia to decide that question.

By the terms of that act, the dimensions of the locks and canal were to be considerably enlarged. The locks are to be not less than a hundred and twenty feet long and twenty feet wide, and the depth of the canal not less than seven feet. The length and width might be doubled to advantage. The requirements of trade would justify the enlargement.

No improvement could promise more important results as a national or individual enterprise. It would afford a profitable investment for capital and give employment to an immense amount of labor.

Dr. Gwin and his Sonora Scheme.

A correspondent writing from the City of Mexico, gives some interesting information concerning Dr. Gwin and his Sonora Colonization scheme. The correspondent says that for a long time the position of the ex-Senator in Mexico was misunderstood in New York, and, judging from the absurd reports which reach us even now from the United States, he is yet invested with imaginary titles and honors by public rumor in the North. Gwin first arrived here last summer, and came with the expectation of obtaining from Maximilian the cession of the State of Sonora. He had an autograph letter from Juarez authorizing him to negotiate on his propositions, and appointing him mining director of superintendent of Sonora in case that certain proposals on the part of the Juarez Cabinet that must in the end control their action) to make friends of the freed slaves—and this they will do. As a necessary consequence, the negroes, deprived as they will presently be all over the Southships, or perhaps to the Pope, if not farther still. The debate on innovations in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last week, with its result, is one of the most astonishing and humiliating exhibitions nineteenth-century Protestantism has made for many years.

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Mr. Botts on Negro Suffrage.

John Minor Botts is opposed to negro suffrage in the South. He thinks that aside from all other reasons against it, it would do more than all other measures combined to perpetuate the authority of the old slaveholders. Whatever may be their present temper, it is certain that sooner or later these men must employ their former slaves as free laborers. He thinks they will, as a general thing, do so throughout the entire South. It will be their interest to do so that must in the end control their action) to make friends of the freed slaves—and this they will do. As a necessary consequence, the negroes, deprived as they will presently be all over the Southships, or perhaps to the Pope, if not farther still. The debate on innovations in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last week, with its result, is one of the most astonishing and humiliating exhibitions nineteenth-century Protestantism has made for many years.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXHIBITION OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will take place at LAFAYETTE HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 22d, at 7 o'clock Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at High School Office and at the door. jel9-2t

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada mining and other stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
jel9-6m WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery, was held at the office on the grounds, on Saturday, the 17th June 1865.

The Treasurer's annual statement of accounts, as they stood on the 1st June, 1865, was submitted, approved, and ordered to be published, and is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From sales of Burial Lots,	$237 480 77	
For Interments, &c.,	53,391 26	
From sales of shrubbery,	3,291 26	
For endowment of Burial Lots,	2,500 00	
Accounts payable,	230 00	
		$299 583 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase of Cemetery Grounds,	$96,169 02	
For expenses, labor and improvements,	149,877 74	
For Mausoleum,	7,021 16	
		$293,297 88

ASSETS.

Stock and Tools,	$1,528 91	
Bills Receivable,	17,462 56	
Accounts Receivable,	6,733 21	
Bonds and Mortgages, and U. S. Government Loan, constituting an investment of Improvement Fund, as required by act of incorporation,	66,502 70	
Cash,	13,314 34	
		106,165 43
		$399,533 29

N. DIKE, Treasurer.

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

For Managers—Thos. M. Howe, President. John H. Shoenberger, John Bissell, Wilson McCandless, Jas. R. Speer, J. K. Moorhead, F. G. Bailey.
For Secretary and Treasurer—Nath'l Dike. jel2-lt

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Jackson county, Tennessee. The Rolling Works are now in good order, with a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a 30 horse power Engine, separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dwelling House, Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for many years, and have a capacity for making Five or six Thousand Tons of superior charcoal Iron yearly, using Iron Ore from Banks on the property. The Iron is of the first quality, and is well known in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior, and the facilities for shipping the same to Market, three large Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, and for shipping the same to all parts of the country by River, make the location

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TREE PLANTING.

It is an error to manure, in the hole, newly planted trees, whether fruit or forest. Make the earth deep, fine and rich from previous manuring and cultivating, but do not use any manure, unless it is the very finest loamy compost, at the time of planting. To protect and enrich the roots, you may cover the surface with straw, leaves, brush, or very course manure, to decay radially. If set in the spring you may apply manure liberally in autumn. If set in autumn, you may mulch pretty liberally with course manure before the ground is frozen. When trees get a good start, and are making roots and limbs rapidly, we do not know that you could hurt them with manure, lime or ashes, in any reasonable quantity. We do know, as a general thing, all sorts of trees, vines and shrubs are woefully neglected and suffer the want of manure.

FOOD FOR BEES.

Alsike or Swedish White Clover, has been strongly recommended by some writers for its honey-producing qualities. To-day, June 13th, the writer has a half acre which is a perfect mass of bloom, and the odor is perceivable at some odds distance. Large numbers of black and Italian bees are slipping the nectar from its blossoms. This clover is a crop between the common white and red clovers. The common black bee cannot work upon the blossoms of the red clover, but works with facility upon the Alsike. My Alsike was sown last season, and was not injured by our last Wisconsin winter. I think it promises well, both for stock and bees, but more experience is necessary to determine its full value.

SUMMER FRUITS GOOD FOR THE HEALTH.

Acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are bilious, that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description. It is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood, that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour for lemons—on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state—fresh, ripe, perfect—it is almost impossible to eat too many. Do not eat enough to hurt us—especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever.

HOW TO MAKE CLOVER HAY.

Mr. Ames, a correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, says he would cut it when in full bloom; cut it down in the afternoon if sure of fair weather; let it lie over night, and put it in the barn next day, putting on from four to six quarts of slaked lime to the load. If the mow is wide, put on all at once after laying the load on the mow; if narrow, put on the lime at two times while unloading. The hay will be perfectly preserved, coming out fresh and fragrant, and if not laid in too fast, with its green color preserved. Use no salt.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHEEP, &c.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, speaking of the average of wool now being six to seven pounds, in a flock in Ashland county n increase of three or four pounds, says, "this as been brought about by using Spanish Merino ams upon their common sheep. They (the Welsh boys,' owning the flock,) say that they onsider this increase in the weight of fleece all lear profit, for it costs no more to keep sheep hat will thear six or seven pounds of wool, and if a better quality, than it did to keep the three-ounders.

MOVING BEES.

It is considered a difficult matter to move bees short distance after they have once marked heir location. If they are moved a less distance than one mile, when they leave the hive hey are apt to return to their old location and e lost. If the apiarian only wishes to move hem a few feet, this may be done gradually, by ne or them a foot or two each day, until they re located as desired. The bees will be a little ncommoded, but they will soon find the enrance to their homes. Every worker bee, when t leaves the hive for the first time, marks he location of her home by flying back nd forth, and about the hive, with her ead turned towards it. She describes a greater r less circle in the air, observing the relative osition of her home and surrounding objects. he color and shape of the hive also seems to be oticed as one of another color or of different ontour, if placed in the same location, seems o be eyed with suspicion. After leaving the ive a few times, they go directly to the fields, nd seem to have no difficulty in finding their ay back. When moved a short distance, with ittle or no disturbance, they seem to leave the ive without a suspicion of their removal. When hey have filled their honey stocks, they start for heir old location, and, failing to find it, y around in great despair, and finally perish, nless their owner kindly cares for them, or ome contiguous hive receives them, which ney will generally do if they come well laden ith stocks. But all hungry bees are refused dmittance, and are stung to death if they perevere in trying to enter any hive except their wn.

A GOOD WORD FOR SQUIRRELS.

I wonder if farmers are aware that the little triped squirrel makes food of the clerkysalls from he caterpillar's cocoon? I have seen him at it everal times within the last two years, and also learned that he was a meat-eater, for food r medicine. Walking over an elevated portion f a road one day last summer, I heard a rustling in the grass and shrubbery in the ravine beside me, and forth came a squirrel with a little brown snake eight or ten inches long, and arched himself upon a flat stone in a wall near y, and I watched until the snake was consumed.

REMEDY FOR SORREL.

A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club, writing from Wisconsin, asks: What is he best method of ridding the soil of sour-grass, inegar plant, or sorrel, as it is called by these ames—there are many farmers troubled with , and a great many ways and plans have been ried.

To which Solon Robinson replies:—Have you ried dressing the land with caustic lime, at the ate of thirty bushels of the powdered lime, eshly slaked, to the acre, spread upon the surace with wheat seed, and harrowed in the same me? Have you tried wood ashes, a pint upon ach hill of corn or potatoes? Have you tried ep fall ploughing, so as to turn up some of the rong clay of the subsoil, and let nothing that can ecrease in winter, and then sowing it to timothy nd clover in the spring? Afterward, top-dress he grass every autumn with manure free from arel seed, or dress it with lime, ashes or finely owdered clay—the debris of an old brick yard good—and if some of these remedies won't ure your land, you may as well emigrate.

COOL WATER.

At this season of the year a cool draught of ater is a luxury which we may enjoy with a tle care. By the following method, simple nd inexpensive, water may be kept almost as old as ice. Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used r water, be surrounded with one or more folds f coarse cotton, to be constantly wet; the evapration of the water will carry off the heat from e inside, and reduce it to a low temperare. In India and other tropical countries, here ice cannot be procured, this expedit is common. Let every mechanic and laorer have at the place of his work two pitchers ns provided, and with lids or covers, one to ontain fresh water for the evaporation, and he n always have a supply of cold water in warm eather. Any person may test this by dipping finger in water and holding it in the air on a arm day; after doing this three or four times, e will find his finger uncomfortably cool. This lan will save the bill for ice, besides being ore healthful. The free use of ice water often roduces derangement of the internal organs, hich, we conceive, is due to a property of the ater independent of its coldness.—*Maine armer.*

TREATMENT OF HORSES' FEET.

Mr. Gamgee, Sen., in the Edinburgh *Veterinary Review*, says: "The day will, I believe, soon come when the people will not allow cutting instruments to touch the soles of their horses' feet. I have said in former papers that the wall, sole and frog are so constructed that they mutually co-operate, and that the intermediate horn, which I have shown is secreted between the wall and sole of their union, is also required to be left entire; but, by the prevailing custom of cutting the hoof, these substances which in their nature are resounding springs, are deprived or greatly impaired. The careless cutting the sole, and likewise of keeping that part always in cow dung or other wet soddering material, under the name of 'shoeing,' was brought into vogue after the establishment of our first veterinary schools."

CALVE'S HEAD SOUP.

Boil the head until quite tender in salt and water. Take the meat from the bones and cut in small pieces. Strain the water, and then put in the meat with a teaspoonful of cloves, two pounded nutmegs, a little black pepper, and as much red pepper as will lay on a five-cent piece. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one pint of browned flour, rubbed up in cold water. Boil all together for half an hour, then add two chopped eggs. A whole head, with liver and lights make about three gallons of soup. The liver should only boil half an hour. A calve's head, with the bones of a leg of veal will make about as much. This soup, if well made, cannot be surpassed; but any soup poorly made, of which there is so much, is the least palatable of all dishes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of Allegheny county will meet SATURDAY, June 24th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. W. J. GILMORE.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathews' VEGETABLE HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VEGETABLE HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it more natural and superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so easily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, glossy black, that will not stain, crock or stain the skin. Dyed 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
THOMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts. sy19

MEDICAL.

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M FULTON, in Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto, Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 17-xtaw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last night but three of the engagement of the great MARTINETTI TROUPE.

Entire change of Bill. Phillip Martinetti in his wonderful character of Rognliel.

This, WEDNESDAY EVENING, will be presented the great Pantomime, as played by the Martinetti Troupe, entitled

DECHALAMEAU,

In which the entire Martinetti Troupe will appear.

During the Pantomime Grand Gallop by the Corps de Ballet; also, Pas Comica, by Mr. Phillip and Madame Martinetti.

MARTINETTI BROTHERS will give their wonderful GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

The performance to commence with the Nautical Drama in two acts, entitled

BEN BOLT.

By the entire theatrical company.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Irwin Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE.

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my29-3m

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Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,

Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

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I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
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JAMES HEALD,
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Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.

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B. H. ADAMS.....J. C. KNIGHT.....JAS. T. GRAFF.

ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,
Stock Brokers,

146 South Third Street, Opposite Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks, Loans, Government Securities, etc., bought and sold on commission. mh11-3m

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COAL, COKE AND LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lower rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.,
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City. dec26

LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime quarries with wood. Our lime is from 98 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White Glass manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address,

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
my26-1m Bellefonte, Pa.

SCHAUB'S RUN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Schaub's Run Petroleum Company will meet at the office of HERRON & CO., corner of Penn and Wayne street, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 28th of June, for the purpose of organizing according to the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania. jn9-3tw

NOTICE.

Books for the subscription to the Stock of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, will be opened on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at the following places, viz: at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, Squire, Chalfant & Co., Etna; G. S. Bates, Butler street, Lawrenceville, and Robert Dalzell & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the Directors.

CAMPBELL R. HERRON, Secretary.
J. C. LEWIS, President. jn13-2w

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira H. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
je26-tf Treasurer.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA,

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

Geo. A. Kelly, Park & Brill, Allegheny City. R. E. Sellers & Co., S. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, and Jos. Fleming, Pittsburgh. nov-1y

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
my15 NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN THE WORLD,

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,

At 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,

Call at 47 Fifth Street,

If you want some fine linen, cotto.. rwoola

SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS. and SUSPENDERS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00

SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

200 Business Suits at $10.00,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,

47 FIFTH ST OPPOSITE THEATRE,
my17

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JONES & RIPPLE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PICKLED FISH,

No. 216 N. Wharves,

jn4-3m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Corn speculating.

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JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard.

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GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh;
SHRIVER & LAZEAR,
MILLER & ERICKSON, "
J. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3—6m

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....RICKETSON, W. Rsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Rum, Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring.
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 bbls No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
je15-tf

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " White Beans.
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.;
je25 Nos. 190 and 192 second street.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
FISH DEALERS,
NOS. 139 AND 132 NORTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

PRODUCE.—

100 bushels Potatoes.
150 " Dried Apples.
" " White Beans.

New Bacon and dressed and leg Lard. For sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
my9 No. 12 Smithfield street.

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DECKER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS—GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.

Yours, &c.,
E. HEIMBERGER,
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HOFFMAN, HENE & CO.,
NO. 52 FIFTH STREET,

Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos; Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. jn19

THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET,
mh23-eod Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

Just received, a new lot of the celebrated
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,

PIANOS,

AND

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGAN,

WITH PATENT TREMOLO ATTACHMENT.

All the above instruments are acknowledged by the best musical ability in the country to be superior to any other now made. Guaranteed for five years. Prices from $50 to $100 less than factory prices.

WAMELINK & BARR,
SOLE AGENTS,
my5 No. 12 St. Clair street.

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-tf

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,

Also, a full stock of

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,

AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,

Just opened—

REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE EDGINS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.

These goods we offer at real bargains.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19 77 and 79 Market street.

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE

OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

jn16

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior ock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent tostf that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
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LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS,

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jn16-tf

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley.
se29 PITTSBURGH.

LEGAL.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will expose to publicsale on the premises, on Saturday June 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a m., the equal undivided one half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 64 in William Robinson, Sr.'s plan of the subdivision of out lots No. 178 and 189 in the reserve tract called the Buena Vista extension of Allegheny, said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Polk Alley street, at the distance of 618 feet from the North line of Robinson street, thence North forty feet to Taylor avenue, thence by said avenue one hundred and ten feet West to a nineteen feet alley, thence by said alley South twenty feet, thence East one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys. my31-tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for the season. No pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, The Front and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river. Ample room for immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs. jn9-3m

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS.

This delightful and romantic watering place, situated on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, at Cresson Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be opened for the reception of guests on

Monday, June 12, 1865.

Several new cottages have been erected; the grounds have been beautified and improved, and Cresson is now one of the most pleasant hill homes in the United States. Excursion tickets, good until October 1, are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For further information address

GEORGE W. MULLIN, Proprietor.
je6-1m Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

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M. WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFF.....G. J. DUFF.....T. H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 22d of June, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, Pa. For particulars see the plans and specifications at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., at Sharpsburg, or at No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES C. LEWIS, President.
my24-1m

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,

(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN GRAFF,	JERIT P. SMITH
N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN CRAWFORD,
my26-3md	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN MORRISON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 20 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, and an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extensive views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street,) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars leave and return every half hour during the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH.
Jn5-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city limits, opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 200 feet by 370 feet to Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Fernycastle alley, within square 9 of the Court House, each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as bakeries, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 second street.
jn4-tf

FOR SALE.

A good quiet beast for family use. Well recommended for saddle or harness. Can be seen SATURDAY, June 24th, at D. MEANOR'S Tavern, Penn street, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M., and from 2 and 5 at GASTER'S Tavern, East Liberty.
jn19-2t

FOR SALE.

A good Flatboat, loaded with

ELEVEN HUNDRED BUSHELS OF COAL,

Will be sold low, if taken soon. Inquire at No. 1 Duquesne way, near St. Clair Street Bridge. jn16-tf

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke; copper steam pipes, governor, Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 2 flues 14 inches in diameter, No. 11 gauge, 13 feet fly wheel, with 8 foot drum 24 inch face, with iron arms. Also, attached to the drum a 4 foot cog wheel, face and arms heavy, with spur and bevel blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Inquire at 113 Third street. jn4-tf

CHEAP COAL PROPEATY FOR SALE—Situated at Lily's Station, in Cambria county, 561 acres, with 300 acres cleared, and 35 feet with pit open, and now in good working order, with 6 coal houses, and locomotive and cars complete. Also, a farm of 3 miles. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes along side of the works. Good farms under cultivation, with dwelling, barns, orchards and timber and limestone. This property can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply to H. McLAIN & CO.,
Jn14 102 Fourth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE,

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about One Hundred Acres Cleared.

JAMES O'HARA,
Jn6-tf 27 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST HICKORY Oil Run, Venango county, Pa., 19 acres, adjoining lands of the Triumph Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, containing respectively about

19 AND 22 ACRES,

West Hickory Creek traverses both tracts. A large part of each is

SUITABLE FOR BORING.

This land is situated between the

Best Oil Districts

In the county, to-wit: between Oil Creek on the West, and Cherry Run and the West Hickory Wells on the South, and the Tidioute and Kenzey Wells on the East. There are several companies engaged in putting down wells in the neighborhood of these tracts.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Jn16-2w Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 11 feet long 32 inches diameter by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,

Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fairfield, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR RENT

A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market suitable for an office. Apply at

A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery,
my27 Fifth street, near Wood.

FOR ALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND on Duck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200 000 capital, on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing.

J. C. TILTON.
my18-tf 31 Fifth street.

COAL FLATS AND COKE.

Two good Coal Flats for sale and Coke Ovens to let, and Coke burner to be employed. Inquire of

MELTON BROTHERS,
Office below Connellsville R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh.
my31

BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES

AND PORTABLE

STEAM SAW MILLS.

BLANDYS' PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 4 to 10 Horse Power. Strictly portable. Each engine is complete, with brick or masonary in setting. Adapted for all purposes. The very best for

BORING AND WORKING OIL WELLS.

BLANDYS'

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS!

Also strictly portable, no brick or masonry in setting required. Cut from 5,000 to 20,000 feet lumber per day.

Circulars sent to any address. For prices, description, &c., address the manufacturers,

H. & F. BLANDY,

Blandys' Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, O., or Blandys' Newark Machine Works, Newark, O.
jn12-9d1tw

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to use the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength; and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency or any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaci . It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent an un qualled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverance in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietor
81 Cedar street, New York

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh,

Office, corner Water and Marke Streets,

(BAGALE

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TELEGRAPH TO PIT HOLE.—The United States Telegraph Company have established an office at Pit Hole city, on the property of the United States Petroleum Company.

LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.—This popular monthly has been received by Phileck. Its contents are attractive to the large circle of patrons who look for its coming to post them in fashions and a thousand things on which it is recognized authority.

HEAVY LAND SLIDE.—Owing to the heavy rain which occurred on Monday evening, a land slide took place on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Sewickley, which covered the track for the distance of a mile and a half to the depth of three feet. Workmen were immediately dispatched to clear the road, but it required eleven hours to accomplish the track.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. Geo. L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending June 20th there were twelve interments from the city. Two deaths were from cholera infantum, two were unknown, and the remainder were one each from gastritis, consumption, disease of stomach asthma, cerebral meningitis, croupal diphtheria, dysentery and pneumonia.

Early Closing.

To the Editor of the Commercial :

The Hardware men, having been the first to initiate the system of early closing, should like to call the attention of other dealers to adopt a similar system—making it universal. The Wholesale Dry Goods men, at least most of them, are closing at 5 P. M. Clerks who have had to stand in the store from 7 A. M. to 9 and 10 P. M., during the busy seasons should at least be allowed a little time during the hot summer for recreation. No business man who has any regard for the health of those in his employ could object to a reasonable request like this. MANY CLERKS.

The St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.

The managers of this institution, some time since, purchased, for $7,500, one and a half acres of ground fronting on Tannehill street, between Centre avenue and Webster street. The design of the board is to proceed to the erection of a building, and as an earnest of their intention, they have already advertised for the grading of the lot. The proposed building will have a front on Tannehill street, of two hundred feet, extending back one hundred and fifty feet, and having accommodations for four hundred children. The cost of the building, unfurnished, will be about $75,000. At present the orphans under the charge of the board are divided between two institutions, one located in Birmingham, the other on Webster street. The present plan contemplates the consolidation of both institutions, and will add a very important charitable institution to the long list already located in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

The juries in the cases of Elizabeth Long and Mary E. Knock, who were tried on Monday on two charges of larceny, returned verdicts of guilty yesterday morning. One of the juries was out seven hours before they agreed upon a verdict. The same parties were afterwards convicted of stealing a cloth sack from Mr. H. Gunsenhauer's dry goods store, and acquitted on a charge of stealing a quantity of goods from Mr. Joseph Graff. The defendants, although very young, appear to be adepts in the thieving business. They were remanded for sentence. Mrs. Elizabeth Long, mother of one of the defendants, was convicted on a charge of receiving stolen goods. As she is supposed to have instituted the above larcenies, her sentence will undoubtedly be severe.

The following tavern keepers plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, and were sentenced to pay the following amounts, with costs: Charles Cress, $50; Stephen Carrington, $10; Joseph Dehaven, $50; John Watson, $15. Edward Federer, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of clothing, was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

The Wonder of the World Explained.

The question has been so frequently asked, Why do the American's teeth decay so much sooner, and how is it that they are not so good as the teeth of the old country? Seems to call for an effort to the explanation. Whether we shall be able in a short article—one that is not too lengthy for every person to read, is my mind, is a matter of doubt. But as brevity will be the motto, we shall hope it will be read with forbearance.

To deal in generalities, I might say there are many or numerous causes. But for one or two of the most prominent.

Allied as we are by marriage to nearly every nation of the globe, it would not seem strange, under the circumstances, if there were mal-formations of the dental arch. One writer on this subject attributes to this connection, from the following fact, and that is, the German has a large lower jaw and a large, broad set of teeth which fills it, the Englishman has a narrow jaw with teeth corresponding in size, and after the intermarriage it has been noticed in some cases that the offspring had inherited the jaw of the Englishman and the teeth of the German—in this way not giving room, and hence we see the crowded state of irregular arrangement of the teeth so often met with.

Of the truth of this subject, no doubt. If that be true, then any imperfect organization of the tooth will be transmitted, and the crowded arch with the frail dental tissue, exposed to an irregular and bad habit, will result in their early destruction. The deformity here begun may be carried on through different members of the family for many generations, and thus in the short period of the American history much will be accomplished by way of introducing bad teeth.

The people of the United States have formed habits well designed to bring about a deplorable condition of the dental structure; among the worst to be enumerated are the high degree of culture in the culinary art, with the great abundance and variety of animal and vegetable food, inviting the epicurean to an over indulgence of the digestive organs, and unless he is very careful the destruction of the teeth will be the penalty. The people of America have very good reason, but owing to the total absorption of the mind in business and the accumulation of money they have no time to take care of the teeth for to instruct their children in the proper course of preserving them; so the main cause of bad teeth in America, if you will allow me to tell you the truth, is the want of cleanness and care of the mouth, to a criminal degree, and many are those who suffer the penalty. If they would just spend five minutes each day in cleaning the teeth, using a good article of stiff brush, and powder, made after the following: Prepared chalk, oz. viii; Cinnamon Bark, oz. i; Willow Charcoal, oz. iii; Orris Root, oz. ii. Mix and sift. Powder Carbonate of Soda, oz. si, flavored with any of the essential oils to suit the taste. Put the powder in a small glass jar, with a tin cover. This powder can be made by any druggist. If you have never brushed the teeth before, do not become alarmed if the gums bleed. Brush them thoroughly twice each day in the morning, and well in the evening, after you are done eating. The greatest benefit will be derived, they are very apt to think if the gums bleed they should not use the brush, or if they do, it is very painful, but rub long and hard enough. If the teeth have decayed, have them well filled with gold. A good gold plug is the cheapest in the end, as the natural teeth at three times the cost of an artificial set are much the best, though they may not be so handsome to look at. The people are so apt to compromise their teeth for the love of gain or display of dress, that the love has is allowed to go deformed, and that which would add more to the beauty of the person than all the dress that could be heaped upon them, is apt to be entirely overlooked. As an illustration of this—a lady who called to have some teeth set on plate said she could not afford to pay much for them, as she was going to make a trip to the Springs and Niagara Falls, and it would cost her five hundred dollars for her entire dress—five head-dress would cost her over fifty dollars, and now she cannot afford more than one dollar for a full set of teeth till she gets better off. I am very happy to say this lady does not live in Pittsburgh, or neighborhood; and, of course, we have no such fools here. So much for the economy of the teeth. It is a good thing to have been so, for before they are filled ago, they have something laid aside. C. SEE, Dentist, 286 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

The East Birmingham Homicide—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, Coroner Clawson visited East Birmingham, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of Louis Heilman, who was killed on the previous night by being pushed from Rossman's tavern by the proprietor, when the following evidence was given:

Thomas Hartman, sworn—Yesterday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, myself and neighbors went up to Rossman's beer hall. Rohe invited me to sit down and take a glass of beer with him, which I did; I then went out, and was coming back saw Heilman standing by the door; as soon as I came in he caught me by the throat and commenced choking me; I remonstrated with him, when he said he was only in fun; I told him if it was fun it was all right, and we sat down together; Heilman said he was going to raise —— with his landlord for raising the rent on his wife while he was in the country; I told him he oughtn't to do it, when he got very angry and in the course of his remarks called my father in law a son of a —— I told him he ought not talk in that way; he retracted what he had said before, wanted me to fight him, and jumped up and caught me by the throat, tearing my shirt; Mr. Rossman now interfered, and caught Heilman by the shoulders and took him away from me, and pushed him out of the door; Heilman falling on the back of his head on the pavement; not thinking he was hurt much he started to him, until a passer-by informed us that a man was lying on the pavement, bleeding at the mouth. We immediately brought him into the house and sent for a physician.

John Rohr, sworn—Went into Rossman's saloon with Heilman, and we both took a glass of whisky. John Hartman then came in and we drank a glass of beer. Heilman, Hartman and myself took four glasses of beer after that. I went away and left Heilman and Hartman in the saloon.

Mary R. Rossmann sworn—Hartman and Heilman were setting in my husband's saloon, drinking beer; while sitting there they commenced quarreling; heard Heilman call Hartman's father in-law a s—n of a ——; Hartman said he wanted Heilman to take it back; after some further words Heilman jumped up and caught Hartman by the throat; my husband then came from behind the bar, and caught Heilman by the shoulder, shoving him out of the door on the pavement; I then left the saloon and went to the back part of the house.

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—Made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased; found fracture of the columnum, found a fracture of the left parietal bone, about an inch and a quarter in length, extending through both tables; on the opposite side of the head I discovered a structural lesion of the brain from concussion, with a large effusion of blood upon the brain. The injuries were sufficient to cause death.

Conrad Nobach testified that he heard that a fight a fight was going on between Hartman and Heilman, in Rossman's saloon, and went in to assist in stopping it. The quarrel was quelled, and witness went to supper. Upon his return he heard a scuffle in the bar room, and upon going in found that they had recommenced fighting. Rossman came into the room, and went behind the bar, and drank a glass of beer; Rossman did not interfere until Heilman went up to Hartman and struck him four or five blows upon the back of the head, Hartman saving himself from falling by grasping a pile of front keys; witness interfered and separated the parties. Rossman then went to Heilman and told him that he did not permit fighting in his house, and ordered him to leave three times before he took hold of him; Heilman refused to leave and struck at Hartman, when Rossman seized him, and again told him to leave; witness could not say whether or not witness pushed deceased, but saw him fall out of the door; they were both standing at the door at the time; witness then rushed out of the door and found deceased lying on the pavement on his back; he was unable to speak; lifted him up and carried him into the barroom. Hartman assisting witness; Heilman was afterwards carried into the bar-room, where he died about nine o'clock. Heilman had been drinking, but was not intoxicated.

Peter Feld testified that he resided in East Birmingham; was passing Rossman's house when he heard the quarrel; was looking in the door and saw Rossman separating the parties; Heilman fell out of the door, and witness thought at the time that deceased had slipped on the front step, which was wet from the rain, and fell; witness entered the house, and found Rossman very much excited and angry.

The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from the effect of a fall received from the steps of Wm. Rossman's saloon, on Carson street, East Birmingham, the fall being the result of a push from the hand of Wm. Rossman; and we further agree that the push was not given with the purpose of injuring said Heilman."

After the rendition of the verdict, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and an effort will be made this morning to have Mr. Rossman released on bail. The verdict of the coroner's jury appeared to give universal satisfaction in the neighborhood.

The deceased was formerly a member of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and is represented to have been a very quarrelsome man while under the influence of liquor. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by Peter Fritz Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F., of Birmingham, of which he was a member.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Steuben Coal Company in Luck—Strike of a Valuable Vein of Coal.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, June 19.

A valuable discovery was made near Steubenville last week. The Steuben Coal Company have struck coal at the distance of sixty-three feet below the surface. The vein of coal is five feet six inches thick and underlies a solid rock fifty two feet in thickness and is almost entirely free from slate and sulpher. From all appearances this coal is as good in quality as the very best yet discovered in this locality and exceeds in thickness by more than a foot all the other mines. The shaft and works of this company are about two miles above Steubenville, on a tract of land known as the McCausland farm, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad passing through it, and is in every way well situated for a blast furnace and rolling mill, which the company contemplate erecting. This company has prosecuted its work with great energy, and we are glad that the enterprise has proved such a success.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

A public meeting of citizens was held last evening at Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public demonstration on the forthcoming Fourth of July. Mayor Lowry announced the object of the meeting, and moved that Col. Joseph Ross be called to the chair, which was carried. Professor Eaton was appointed Secretary.

After considerable discussion, Thos. Owston, Esq., moved that the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of two from each ward, headed by the Mayor and the President of the meeting, whose duty it shall be to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration, and report at an adjourned meeting. The motion was adopted and the following committee appointed.

First Ward—James Rees, Allen M'Cune.
Second Ward—Wm. Phillips, Henry A. Weaver.
Third Ward—A. M. Brown, Joseph Abel.
Fourth Ward—W. A. Tomlinson, J. H. Hare.
Fifth Ward—Wm. Reiliman, Robt. Thompson.
Sixth Ward—Jarvel M. Brush, James Blackmore.
Seventh Ward—M. K. Moorhead, John Dunlevy.
Eighth Ward—Samuel Morrow, Henry Tatnal.
Ninth Ward—Wm. O. Davis, Joseph Noble.
Tenth Ward—Alexander Hilands, Dr. George L. M'Cook.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

The committee are requested to meet at the Mayor's office this evening for the purpose of organizing, and adopting some plan of operation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a rebel officer named Henry Boyer, formerly connected with the 18th Virginia regiment, but for some months past a prisoner at Johnson's Island, was run over on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Economy, and mangled in a horrible manner. It appears that he had been standing on the railroad track, and noticing a train on the eastern track, stepped in front of a train going west, when he was knocked down and run over. He lived a few hours after the accident occurred. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered. The deceased was thirty-five years of age, and a native of Fincastle, Virginia.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man about five feet three inches in height, between thirty-five and forty years of age, with heavy mustache and goatee, was found in the Ohio river near Economy Landing, on Tuesday morning. It is supposed to be the body of some unfortunate bather. An inquest was held by Squire Ross, Esq., and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

The body has since been identified as that of Mr. Schoenlemeyer, who was drowned at the third pier of the Monongahela bridge, on Saturday last. It will be brought to this city for interment.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—Owing to the decrease in the transportation of Government supplies, Col. O. Cross has concluded to dispose of one hundred mules at public sale to-day, at ten o'clock, at the Fair Grounds. These animals are in excellent condition, having been used in this city in the Government wagons, and are not broken down. Parties wishing to invest in good and serviceable mules can now find such an excellent opportunity. Mr. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer, of 53 Fifth street, will conduct the sale.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Information has been received that Stephen S. Northam, Jr., son of S. T. Northam, Esq., of this city, was accidentally shot a few days ago, near Sand Creek church, Mississippi, and died on the morning following the accident. The deceased was a member of the Second Illinois cavalry.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Alexander Von Schlimmelfennig is at present on a visit to this city, and is stopping at the Mon ongahela House.

DELAYED.—The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed about twelve hours yesterday, in consequence of a land slide on the road near Lewistown.

MARRIED.

SMITH—BELL—On Thursday evening, 15th ult., by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, Mr. JAMES S. SMITH, Co. I, 21st Regiment V. R. C., to Miss LYDIA A. BELL, all of this city.

STEWART—STOWE—On Tuesday, June 20th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sharon, near Rochester, Pa., by the Rev. W. R. Brown, Mr. JAMES H. STEWART, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of Hiram Stowe, Esq.

DIED:

BROWN—On Tuesday afternoon, June 20th, JOHN STEWART, oldest son of William Brown, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 619 Penn street (corner Mechanic), on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

NORTHAM—Near Sand Creek Church, Lounds county, Miss., on the 3d inst., Lieut. S. T. NORTHAM, Jr., aged 20 years and 4 months, son of S.T. Northam, of thisvity.

He was a member of Company I, Second Regiment Illinois cavalry, and died after going through all the dangers of the battle-field for four years, it was his sad fate to fall from the effects of an accidental shot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE
ONE BULK OIL BOAT.

In good order, 110 feet long, 17 feet 11 inches wide, and 5 feet 8 inches deep. She is decked all over, and has three bulk-heads. Apply at office of
PENNA. SALT M. C.
je21-3t Corner Pitt street and Duquesne way.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
No. 180 & 182,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DELAINES,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
WOOL DELAINES,
PLAIN & FIGURED BLACK SILKS, very cheap,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
MUSLINS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
MISSES' HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
NUN BONNETS, etc., etc., at prices as low as can be found anywhere,

WHOLESALE BUYERS
Are invited to call and examine our stock at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
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J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND Wayne STS.,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood, de6

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(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
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U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
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Stocks and Bonds of Every description
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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.
T. H. NEVIN, PRES'T, J. R. PATRICK, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.
Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 20, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's	103	104 50
Do. 10-40's		98 00
Gold	138	
Allegheny County 5's		77 00
Pittsburgh 6's		72 00
Pittsburgh 5's		
Connellsville 6's	74 00	
Allegheny & Manchester R. R. W.	50 00	
Birmingham R. W.		50 00
Connellsville Interest	9 00	
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R R		7 00
Exchange Bank		80 00
Merchants' National Bank		97 00
People's National Bank		102
Banner Oil		1 00
Peninsula Oil		45 00
Cherry Run Central		2 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	60	
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		1 00
Federal		95
Murray		75
Oil Basin		6 00
Black Valley		1 00
Pittsburgh and New York		75 00
Ritchie	90	
Venango Petroleum Copper Company		4 00
United States Telegraph Company		50
Pioneer Oil Company		1 50
Whitley Creek		1 50

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, June 20, P. M.

Our local money market is working quite easy. With but a limited demand upon the various discount places, rates for loans rule moderate, and all good paper offered is readily taken. Business is so very dull, and trade circles are so totally devoid of any heavy transactions, that the amount of money needed is greatly curtailed. Stocks have got below the minimum price, and still they do not receive purchasers. The declining tendency of all values must be checked before there will be a revival. The feeling prevails that the bottom must be reached before there can be a change, but where that point of depression is, appears hard to determine at the present anomalous condition of affairs. The recent restoration of the trade of the Southern States to the freedom enjoyed before the rebellion will soon employ some of the capital now idle at the North. Under the restrictions lately existing there was little inducement to make commercial adventures in the South by Northern capital. Still less temptation was offered owners of produce in the South who, after paying the Government taxes and the charges made by the commercial sharks between them and the market, were as nearly ruined as though their property had been burned. The restoration of trade will attract a good deal of capital southward, and after the inaction and want of employment for money usually shown at midsummer, borrowers may make up their minds for pay higher rates. The Northern crops promise to be large, and their movement together with the Southern trade, will give money lenders an advantage they are sure to improve.

—In New York the supply of surplus funds still augments, and there is now a large amount in the hands or lenders, for which no employment is found. The demand from stock brokers is rapidly supplied at 4@5 per cent. Large amounts are offered on Governments, or good railroad collaterals, which find no takers. The new certificates of indebtedness, which are beginning to come out, find such an excellent opportunity. Mr. J. A. McClelland, Auctioneer, of 53 Fifth street, will conduct the sale.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 21, 1865. }

Business in the Oil way came pretty near to a stand still. Buyers of Crude were not disposed to purchase at the rates that were current for some days past. The supply in the market is not large. The sales that we reported on Tuesday closed out pretty much all the Bulk Oil on hand. Parties who have been holding back for larger figures have learned rather expensively that the best way to make money with Oil is to sell promptly and get rid of the risk and expenses that accumulate daily. If the Refiner wants the Oil sell at once, at half or one cent per gallon advance in oil will soon be wasted away by current expenses. Just try the experiment, there is money in it. The principal oil in the market at present is some eight or ten thousand barrels, that were purchased on speculation, and is held out of the market at 25c¾ gal. Even at that figure we hear of considerable and numerous other losses are taken into calculation, the owners will realize no profit, besides the prospect of even obtaining the net sum they have paid for it is not very flattering just now. We may refer to this subject again. We can furnish figures in support of what we have stated. We are anxious that all parties engaged in selling and buying oil should do well. From all City we learn that the market was not very brisk. The following were the current rates on the creek: $5 25@5 75, according to location and the gravity; on Cherry Run, $5; on Pit Hole, $4. The freight on this to the mouth being $1 50 ₱ bbl. At the mouth holders were selling at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. Freights since the swell in the river had receded $1 ₱ bbl—flats, keels and barges would 26 afloat to haul out full. The receipts of crude since our last were 1,020 bbls, all told. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL—The sales yesterday were very light. The market appeared weak. The only sales reported were 200 bbls at 21c, packages returned; 50 bbls same terms; 112 bbls at 21¾c, bbls returned; 35 bbls of heavy oil at 25c ₱ gallon, packages returned. The market closed in favor of buyers.

TAR.—The supply in the market is not large. We note sales in a regular way at $3 50@3 75.

REFINED.—The market was not active. The only sales that came under our notice, being 200 bbls bonded for export at 45c, 100 bbls to delivered in Philadelphia, 52c. Free oil was not wanted. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

W. J. Kountz	193	Fisher Bro.	300
J Gallagher	202	J Wilkins	220
Rees	220		
Total			1,035

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

EVENING EDIT.

Lacesco Company, 224 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 427 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Company, 215 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

W. McCown, 144 barrels Refined, for New York.

Lockhart & Drew, 52 barrels Tar, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 50 barrels Tar, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 56 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, June 20.

STOCKS.

The stock market continues dull. The decline in gold has broken the confidence of speculators, few buyers having suddenly become sellers. There is a general fall in prices. Yesterday and to day the bulls have realized freely, but there is a general impression that the depression will be only temporary. This morning there was a decline, but the market rallied, and at the close of the day there was a rally without much animation. Government stocks were less active and somewhat lower. State stocks and railroad bonds are dull and weak. The whole market appears in a temporary decline.

GOLD MARKET

continues to be affected by the firmness of five twenties on the other side, and the agitation of the cotton question. Money remains easy at 6 per cent.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

firmer with good sales, at the following prices: Buchanan Farm, 70; Cherry Run, 40; Excelsior, 81 40; Maple Shade, 2; W. Shaw, 81 75; Imperial, 85; Jack, 80; Hendrick, 81 70; Brooklyn, 81 65; Fulton, 81 75; Rynd Farm, 81 75; Mingo, 81 75; Manhattan, 80; Phillips, 81 25; Rynd Farm, 81 85.

PETROLEUM

is firm, with holders unwilling to sell. Crude, 35; Refined, in bond, 52@53, and free, 72.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Gold market is weak. The diminished demand for export produces a dullness. The brokers are generally out of the market. The tone is decidedly weak. We hear intimations that yesterday and to-day some important lots were bought up to produce a scarcity and satisfactory rise, should the demand for gold for change favor there will probably be another movement for a rise.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Cotton heavy and lower at 68@68¾c for middling; dull, heavy and liable lower; extra round-hoop Ohio, $6 90 and trade brands $7 30, market closing heavy with no buyers present. Flour—The receipts and sales of Western at $5 20@5 40. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; sales of 15,000 bushels at $2 40@2 45 for No. 2 Chicago; extreme choice Amber Michigan at $2 60. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; sales at single cars at $1 10@1 11 for new mixed Western; $1 12 for heated dried. Oats 1@2c lower, and dull, at 75@76c for Western; 77@78c for State. Pork dull and heavy; Cuba Muscovado at 10½c; Havana at 12@12½c. Molasses dull. Wool dull. Pork closed at $27 for new prime, and $34@35 for prime mess. Beef dull at $18 for Ohio and $19@20 for Chicago. Lard dull at 25@26¾ for Ohio; sales at 24¾@25c. Cut Meats firm; sales at 14@15c for shoulders, and 19@20c for hams. Butter dull and heavy; choice scarce; sales at 28@30c for choice, and 22@23c for State. Cheese in fair request at 20@21c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality ₱ 100		$17 00@17 50	
	Good " "	16 00@16 50	
	Common " "	15 00@15 50	
	Inferior " "	12 00@14 00	
COWS & CALVES—1st quality, ₱ head		$65@91 00	
	Ordinary " "	60@65	
	Common " "	50@60	
	Inferior " "	40@50	
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₱ 100		11@12c ₱ lb	
	Ordinary " "	9@10c	
	Common " "	8@9c	
	Inferior " "	6@7c	
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extra ₱ head		$9 00@9 50	
	Prime " "	7 50@8 50	
	Ordinary " "	6 50@7 00	
	Common " "	5 50@6 50	
SWINE—Heavy corn-fed ₱ 100		9½@10c ₱ lb	
	Ordinary " "	9@9½c	

The market for Beef Cattle ruled firmer under an improved demand, and prices are fully ½c higher. The receipts were not large, and were all promptly taken at the advance. The cattle were mostly ordinary to prime, and the quality really prime was not large. The average was 16½c. A good many cattle were taken by drovers, owing to the fact there would be a large supply of poor cattle on hand, which would have caused a decline. Total receipts of all kinds of stock at all the yards for the week ending June 19, 7,000 head; Beeves, 2,700 cows, 100; veal calves, 2,500; sheep and lambs, 12,000; total last week, beeves, 3,100; veal calves, 3,022; sheep, 9,230; swine 13,709.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Money steady at four or five per cent. Sterling dull and lower, at 108¾@109. Gold heavy and low, opening at 139, declining to 137½, and closing at 138¾. Government bonds dull and lower. Sales of five twenties: Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 61¾; Northwestern, 34; Rock Island, 97¾; Fort Wayne, 87; Erie, 71; Hudson, 103; Reading, 89; Missouri Southern, 61½; New York Central, 91; Michigan, 72½; Canton, 46; Treasury 7-30's of 1865, 100; United States 6-20 coupons, 106½; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 103; U. S. 6's, 81 coupons, 106.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange—Gold, 141; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 75½; Hudson, 103½; Reading, 90; Michigan Southern, 72; Pittsburgh, 64; Rock Island, 97¾; Northwestern, 25; do preferred, 34; Cumberland, 35. Gold and Stocks active and strong. On call, Gold, at close of report, 139.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 20.

Flour more active; wheat heavy. No. 1 Chicago, $1 30; all other grades neglected and nominal; corn dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Mixed oats, sale, at 57c, closing with offers to arrive, at 56½c, declined. Barley and Rye nominal. Whiskey held at 37 03@37 01. Canal freights dull; to New York, wheat, 7c; corn, 6c. Flour, 14,700 bbls.; wheat, 21,500 bushels; corn, 60,400 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels. Lake freights continue to have come to a stand still. The only transactions at the scales were 7 loads at 8½@9 per ton. Baled Hay was in ample supply, with sales of 100 bales at 75@85 per ton, as per quality.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

FLOUR—The market was dull and inactive. The sales were restricted to limited transactions for home purposes. The supply on hand at this time is ample to meet all demands. Dealers have purchased in small chases to merely sufficient for present wants, hence we have no large lots remaining on hand. Nothing of importance operations were the following: Extra Flour, sales 175 bbls of various brands at prices ranging from $7 25, $7 75 to 8 00 per bbl; sales of 500 bbls at $8 00@8 25 per bbl; choice at $8 10.

GRAIN was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Prices for all descriptions were irregular, whilst the supply was abundant. The receipts more than keep pace with the amount required for daily consumption. Wheat dull; prices nominal. Oats were most fancied, with sales 1 car, old Pennsylvania, at 70c; no quantity to amount, 66c; 150 do from store, 60; and 150 do 61c. Barley and Rye were dull. Prices uncertain. Nobody wanted to purchase. Malt was dull and prices unchanged; sales 450 bush ear from store, 75c; 300 do, the terms were withheld.

BUTTER—The supply of roll butter in the market is limited, the receipts having fallen off since the warm weather set in. The principal operations were in jars or packed lots, at 19@19c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market has exhibited no change for some days. The demand was principally local. As the sales were limited and the figures the same, we omit prices.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We omit prices.

Chicago Cattle Market.

June 19.

Beef Cattle were in light supply, but with no improvement in the previous dull and inactive state of the market. Prices weak but nominally unchanged. Entered sales at the various yards we load are $4 75@5 00 for good to prime Steers and for fat Oxen; $5@5 75 for fair Steers, &c.; and at $3@4 75 for lowest grades.

Hogs—There was a good supply with an active demand, under the influence of which prices advanced 10@15c upon yesterday's quotations. Entered sales 2,187 head at $8@8 42½ ₱ 100 ℔s. The market closed firm and buoyant.

Sheep Cattle—The following are the closing prices of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

PRESENT AND COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This Week.	Last Week.
Best shipping cattle, ₱ 100 ℔s	Nominal.	$7 25@8 00
First-class steers and oxen	6 50@6 90	6 50@7 00
Good, fair quality	5 00@5 75	5 50@6 25
Thin steers, rough oxen and cows	4 00@4 75	4 50@5 25
Lowest grades	3 00@3 75	4 00@4 25

Hogs—The following are the closing sales of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

PRESENT AND COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra corn fed	8 00@8 40	7 50@8 00
Medium to prime fed	7 60@7 90	6 90@7 25
Distillery fed hogs	7 00@7 50	6 50@7 00
Stock hogs	5 50@7 00	5 50@5 90

The receipts for the past week have been unusually large, and one of the heaviest we have had since the week ending January 21st, present Year, and in regard to quality they have been a shade better than last week. It is satisfactory to note that although the supply has been so much larger than usual for this season of year that there has been a corresponding degree of activity in the market; the best confirmation of which is seen in the fact that every train load that went over the scales was weighed off the cars, and had changed hands as soon as the cars arrived, in many instances before they were in. There is no doubt that the largeness of the supply is due to the advanced prices which have been obtained, and the active character of the demand. The only operators of moment in the market were buyers for New York, Boston, Philadelphia and various other important markets. At New York there has been a more vigorous demand, principally for packing barreled and English meats, and prices have been firmer and higher. To this may be attributed the advanced rates which have prevailed here.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

JUNE 19.—The market for mess Pork opened firm, and sales of city packed were made at $25, but advices from New York were of an unfavorable character, which checked the demand, and there were no buyers at the close at over $25 50, and but few at this figure. Choice country sold in the afternoon at $25. Bulk Shoulders are held at 12c loose, though this seems above the views of buyers. Rib Sides were in demand at 15c loose, and at the close 15c was asked. Plain bacon hams were also in good demand at 19½c, canvassed and packed, but higher prices were asked at the close. Sugar-cured hams are now held at 21@22c. Nothing transpired in bacon shoulders or sides. The Commissary at Chicago has advertised for proposals for 5,000 barrels mess or prime mess pork, 500,000 pounds bacon shoulders, sides or hams, bids to be received until the 23d inst. We did not hear of any transactions in lard. Prime city is held at 17½@18c, but buyers generally refuse to bid above 17½c.

Flour at Chicago.

JUNE 19.—The flour market was dull, and if sales have occurred, holders would have had to make some concessions in prices. Both winter and spring extras ended in favor of buyers, but there was no quotable change in values. Offers of sales more than have been made, but the terms were not made public. The sales were at the range